

The
CANADIAN
ROSE
ANNUAL



1972

The Canadian Rose Annual

1972

MILTON A. CADSBY, Q.C.

EDITOR IN CHIEF

ART C. DRYSDALE, N.P.D.

MANAGING EDITOR



Published by
THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
28 Hilltop Road
Toronto 347, Ontario

PRINTED AND BOUND IN ENGLAND BY
HAZELL WATSON AND VINEY LTD
AYLESBURY, BUCKS

Preface

OUR FONDEST wish is that all who browse through our 1972 rose annual will find in it an accurate record of the activities of the society as well as a source of valuable information and inspiration in the cultivation of the rose. We thank our many contributors and reporters who have made this volume possible. Through the efforts of Mrs. Audrey Guadagni and Mrs. Rachel Flood, we are able to continue to publish "The Clearing House". In order that this popular feature be meaningful, it is important that as many of you as possible contribute your comments on rose novelties.

We were fortunate this year in obtaining the services of Art C. Drysdale as managing editor. Mr. Drysdale is well-known both as a horticulturist and as an author/editor. His valuable assistance has given our annual a professional touch. A special vote of thanks must go to the other members of the publications committee, Mr. O. E. Bowles, Mr. R. H. Keith, Mr. K. Laver and Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky. Without their support and assistance the task of compiling this volume would have been much greater.

A special thanks must go to the Royal National Rose Society for granting us permission once again to use the colored pictures which add such a decorative touch to this edition.

One noticeable innovation this year is the lack of advertising in the annual. This is part of an all-encompassing decision to carry advertising in an enlarged bulletin, issued quarterly, and not in the annual. Various considerations dictated this change in policy, and it is hoped the membership will support the regular bulletin advertisers.

We hope that you will enjoy reading The Canadian Rose Annual and will show it to your gardening friends, at the same time enlisting their membership in the society. If we are to endure as a truly national rose society, we must maintain and increase our membership from sea to sea. You have demonstrated that fine roses can be grown in every part of Canada and through your efforts you have assisted the rose to adapt itself to the sometimes difficult environmental conditions prevailing in the colder climates of our country.

MILTON A. CADSBY

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and its predecessor
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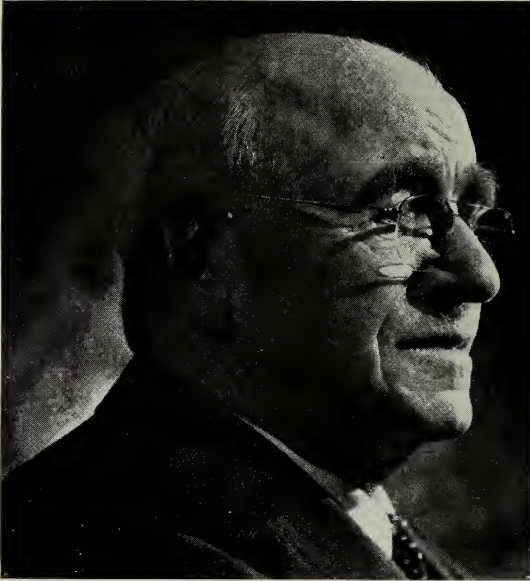
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Agincourt Garden Club	Milne House Garden Club
American Rose Society	Minnesota Rose Society
Ancaster Horticultural Society	Mission and District Garden Club
Ayr Horticultural Society	The Mount Hamilton
Barrie Horticultural Society	Horticultural Society
Bedford Horticultural Society	Montreal West Horticultural
Belleville Horticultural Society	Society
Bermuda Rose Society	National Rose Society of
Brampton Horticultural Society	Queensland (Australia)
Calgary Horticultural Society	Niagara Frontier Rose Society
The Calgary Rose Society	North York Horticultural Society
Cloverleaf Garden Club	Northern Electric Garden Club
Detroit Rose Society	Oshawa Horticultural Society
Duluth Rose Society	Pacific Rose Society (Calif.)
Dundas Horticultural Society	Peterborough Horticultural
Dunnville Horticultural Society	Society
Edmonton Horticultural Society	Pickering Horticultural Society
Garden City Horticultural Society	Port Arthur Horticultural Society
Georgetown Horticultural Society	P.E.I. Rose Growers Association
Golden Bear Rose Society (Calif.)	Richmond Hill Horticultural
Greater Windsor Horticultural	Society
Society	Rosemere Horticultural Society
Greenfield Park Horticultural	Sault Ste. Marie Horticultural
Society	Society
Grosse Pointe Rose Society	Sierra Foothills Rose Society
Guelph Horticultural Society	(Calif.)
Halifax County Horticultural	Sioux Lookout Horticultural
Association	Society
Hamilton and District Rose	Southland Rose Society, Inc.
Society	(Calif.)
The Hill 'n Dale Garden Club	Swansea Horticultural Society
The Horticultural Society of the	Thornhill and District
Town of Mount Royal	Horticultural Society
Horticultural Society of Two	Vancouver Rose Society
Mountains	Victoria Horticultural Society
Lakeshore Horticultural Society	Waterloo Horticultural Society
London Rose Society	Windsor Rose Society
Long Island Rose Society	Winnipeg Horticultural Society
Metro Rose Society of Detroit	

Dedication

JANUARY 6th, 1972 recorded the passing of one of The Canadian Rose Society's long-time patrons—Colonel R. S. McLaughlin of Oshawa, Ontario. Mr. McLaughlin had been a patron of our society (and its predecessor, The Rose Society of Ontario) for over 40 years.



“Col. Sam”, as he was affectionately known, had celebrated his centennial birthday in September 1971, and lived at his Parkwood estate which was well-known as a horticultural show place.

For over 50 years there has been a rose garden at Parkwood and at the time of his death, Col. Sam regularly inspected the over 500 bushes growing there. His interest in roses had been constant, and modern varieties had been much in his favor, particularly ‘Chrysler Imperial’, ‘Chicago Peace’, ‘Miss Canada’,

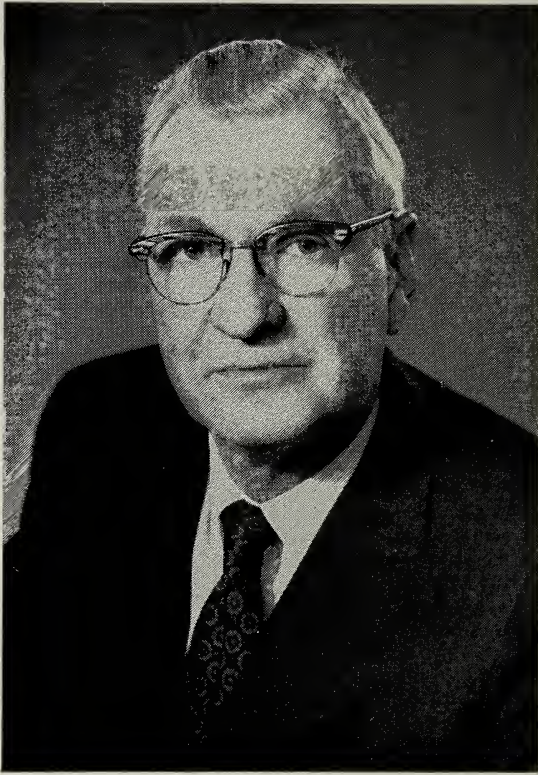
'Sutter's Gold', 'Ice White', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Tropicana', 'King's Ransom' and 'Peace'. His special favorites were 'Peace', 'Chrysler Imperial' and 'Sutter's Gold'.

In the early 1930s, the horse arena at Parkwood was removed and the now famous formal gardens were established there. These gardens, with their many fountains, are known all over the world.

Col. Sam, right up to the time of his death, was chairman of the board of General Motors of Canada Limited, and visited his office regularly through most of 1971.

Members of The Canadian Rose Society are grateful to the late Colonel McLaughlin for his over four decades of support.

A Message from the President



AS I WRITE this brief message of greeting to you, 1971 has only a few more hours to go and it is fitting therefore that we pause for a moment and review accomplishments and disappointments.

It was a good year for roses here in southern Ontario. Last winter was kind to them, they got off to a good start in the spring and by show time they were at their peak. All of you who were fortunate enough to see the National Rose Show, held in the spacious and elegant ballroom of the Inn On The Park in Toronto,

will attest that it was one of the better shows, reminiscent of some of the great shows that were held in Hart House and a real credit to the hard-working show committee and a host of talented and enthusiastic exhibitors.

As you will see from the treasurer's report, the increase in fees resulted in the hoped for improvement in our financial position, but, coupled with the prevalent set-back in the economy, resulted in a drop in our membership which we can ill afford. With all indications pointing to a brightening of the general picture in 1972, we confidently anticipate this trend will be reversed and we look to you for assistance by taking every opportunity to bring new members into our society.

While our communications are improving—we received a number of interesting and helpful letters during the year and our two open meetings were well attended—they still leave a great deal to be desired. The coming year will see changes in the format of our publications and at least one additional general meeting will be held in an effort to serve you better, but we still need your assistance and helpful suggestions. Do let us hear from you, please!

It is with sincere regret that I report the resignation of our secretary, editor and four directors during the year and on your behalf as well as the board, thank them for the splendid contribution they have each made to The Canadian Rose Society. My heartfelt thanks also to the board for all the time, thought, and effort they have contributed so generously during the year and, who so ably and willingly stepped in to fill the breach when they were needed.

This year marked a milestone in the society's history with the formation, at long last, of the nucleus of a Corps of Judges accredited by The Canadian Rose Society. These fourteen distinguished rosarians will now formulate and define the requirements and qualifications necessary for future persons to become an accredited judge approved by the society.

So much for the past, let us now go forward together resolved to make the New Year a year of progress and achievement for our society which, with your continued help, I know we can do; and may the coming year bring all of us many happy and relaxing hours with the Queen of all the flowers—the rose.

J. W. WHYTECK

The Future of Specialized Plant Societies in Canada

IN THE REPORT of the 1971 national rose show in this annual, Nina Marshall suggests that the youthful enthusiasm evinced by Miss Karen Cowle, a 17-year-old who won the Best Rose in the Show award, bodes well for the The Canadian Rose Society. I am somewhat less optimistic.

What is the future of specialized plant societies in Canada? In this age of mergers, bigness and professional management replacing voluntary effort, can societies such as The Canadian Rose Society, and a host of others, hold their own?

A general conclusion about almost any organization or business today is that if it is not growing in size and/or influence—in fact if it remains static—it is actually going backwards and eventually there will be an end to activities. This seems to be the irrevocable expansionist treadmill on which we find ourselves. Regardless of whether, individually, we believe this will lead to the ecological destruction of the earth as we know it; regardless of what our stand on world population growth may be; regardless of our strongly held opinions, pro or con, for a greatly increased gross national product annually; any organization not showing substantial growth at this time may well be doomed.

I do not mean to forecast the imminent downfall of the C.R.S. simply because of the slight decrease in membership mentioned elsewhere in this annual. Rather, I refer to the much longer record of the society's activities, and participation of members in those activities, which are perhaps best observed in the contents of certain sections of the annual. For instance, in 1961 there were 19 separate district reports taking up 31 pages, compared with 17 reports on 26 pages in the 1971 annual and 18 reports on 26 pages this year.

The Clearing House, in 1961, had 39 contributors with well over 700 individual reports on varieties. Even with the improved and simplified method of reporting, developed by the section's present hard-working compilers, the number of contributors had dropped to 35 in 1971. The number of individual reports suffered a greater percentage drop—down at least 200 over the ten year period. Even worse, it sank to less than 500 reports in this current annual.

And so, if one totally disregards the financial aspects of the society's operations, it would appear that members' activities—the critical factor—are also down. Certainly, and unfortunately, activities do not appear to be on the increase.

What can be done? I believe there is a number of ways that all specialized plant societies in Canada may "catch up with the times". Indeed, this is just what they need to do or, in the case of some, they will cease to exist in a few years.

Since the C.R.S. holds the pre-eminent position of all such specialized plant societies in Canada, it has a responsibility to lead the way. In some respects, and in certain geographical areas, the C.R.S. and its affiliates have already made the right moves to get in shape for operation in the current decade. But, much remains to be done.

Doubtless the *first essential* in any updated or modernized program for specialized plant societies should involve an aggressive campaign to attract young people—the Karen Cowles are now a voiceless few. At the very least they ought to be a strongly voiced minority faction with a say in all projects. How is this to be accomplished? It will not be easy or immediate, and much will depend on my second essential—public relations.

One factor which discourages young (and many other) people from partaking in old-established society activities is the laborious and boring meeting format. Particularly bad is the habit of reading the minutes of the previous meeting and putting forth numerous items which, clearly, should be matters solely for the board of directors. If it is considered necessary to circulate minutes to members, this ought to be done via a monthly newsletter. Other items which will interest new/young members are information exchanges, question answering and volume discount purchasing.

As mentioned, the *second essential* is public relations. Advance

notices of meeting times and dates should go to all media. The speaker's name and his topic must be included, and it is important that the topic be short and interest-arousing.

Clinics should be held regularly at garden centres where, hopefully, the management will offer some incentive to new members joining the society—at no cost to the society except members' time. Signs should be posted near rose displays at garden centres throughout the planting seasons urging membership and giving a telephone contact.

In promoting membership in societies in nursery catalogues, etc. (as is done in a few instances now) the "hard sell" should be put on the fact that the society is orientated to amateurs, most of whom only have a few plants of the specialized type. This is important because many potential members feel the society is strictly for experts with large gardens of the particular plant.

One final public relations aspect is the location chosen for the annual show. The best location, from a public relations point of view, is a shopping centre—as is now practiced by such rose societies as Winnipeg and St. Catharines. A show held in a plaza should be promoted by an advertising card in every store, and hopefully would be backed by the plaza management. Membership building possibilities of such locations are great. Failing the availability of a shopping centre—any other location where there is an already available source of people should be considered.

My *third essential* is relative only to local, municipally-orientated societies. These should develop a liaison with their municipal recreation department. Rose growing, or specialization in any other plant genera, is a recreation, and as such it deserves the backing of the tax-supported recreation program. Many departments will incorporate society activities in their seasonal program booklets distributed to all residents. Such departments should also be pressured into providing meeting facilities free of charge, or at reduced cost, in community centres and schools. This is done for countless other interest groups and plant societies ought not to be excluded.

A re-organizing of the constitutions of national specialized plant societies is, I am convinced, a most important step, and my *fourth essential* here. The present C.R.S. system of encouraging affiliate memberships from local societies and clubs, and giving

each, one free membership (one bulletin, one annual, etc.) if ten or more individual members of the local society hold C.R.S. memberships could work, and probably is working, to the disadvantage of the C.R.S.

Would it not be superior to offer a considerably reduced membership fee to any individual person who is already a member of one of the designated affiliated societies. To accomplish this it might be necessary to raise, even further, the basic membership fee, but members would then be encouraged to support both the national body as well as an established, more closely affiliated group of local societies. Hopefully, this, or a similarly devised plan, would increase the total number of C.R.S. members, which is one of the requirements if the national body is to be strengthened and its influence broadened.

Essential five is the need to attract donations and bequests to national societies—both for operating expenses and investment interest. The C.R.S. is already able to issue official income tax deductible receipts for such donations, but this has not helped to bring in any money. A concentrated door-knocking campaign would!

My final point, or *essential six*, has to do with the changing attitude of our federal government toward the leisure movement—of which specialized plant societies are a part. This new attitude may best be seen in the recent moves to back national amateur sports bodies financially, as well as the encouragement of participation by the institution of Canada Games, Canadian Olympics and facility funding (e.g. artificial turf).

I suggest that all national specialized plant societies band together within a federation, perhaps at the behest of the C.R.S., in order to begin lobbying for concessions and perhaps indirect funding from the Canada Department of Agriculture. This may take years to develop, as it did for sports through the Department of National Health and Welfare, but if the seeds are not sown now, we shall never have the seedlings from which to select!

What is the future of specialized plant societies in Canada—bright—if a few essential changes can be effected soon, before it is too late.

ART C. DRYSDALE

The Annual Meeting

MRS. P. A. McDOUGALL, *Secretary*

THE ANNUAL MEETING of The Canadian Rose Society was held on Saturday, October 2nd, 1971 at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Don Mills, Ontario. The meeting was opened at 2.00 p.m. by the president, Mr. J. W. Whytock, who presided. Mrs. P. A. McDougall acted as secretary of the meeting.

Before proceeding with the meeting, the president was assured that a quorum was present and the meeting was properly assembled in accordance with the society's constitution and by-laws.

It was moved by Mr. S. McConnell and seconded by Mr. W. Brennand that the minutes of the annual meeting, held on September 19th, 1970, be adopted as published. As noted in the letter sent to each member regarding the annual meeting, the following Directors were elected for a term of three years:

Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.

Mrs. H. P. Marshall

Mr. E. S. Jubien

Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky

Mr. J. W. Whytock

Mr. F. E. Goulding

Mr. R. Keith

During the season it was necessary to replace two directors, due to resignations and Mrs. E. S. Scott and Mr. E. R. Pope are now filling those vacancies.

Mr. A. C. Carswell, treasurer, moved that the statement of receipts and disbursements for the year 1971 be accepted as published—motion seconded by Mr. E. D. Goulding. Also, Mr. Carswell moved that our auditors, namely, Mr. R. D. Foster and Mr. J. Blair, remain the same for the year 1972—motion seconded by Mr. W. Brennand.

The meeting continued with the President's address as follows:

"It has been a year of bad news and good news, as the story goes. First the bad news. It has been with a great deal of regret this year that we have accepted the resignations of four of our directors.

"Bob Vezina with his knowledge of and love of roses, combined with his sly sense of humor, made an excellent editor for the bulletin and it was our misfortune when a change in his employment made it necessary for him to leave us. The best of luck in your new position, Bob.

"Bob Peirce was doing an excellent job for us as chairman of the regional directors' committee but the long drive from London made it difficult for him.

"Val Taylor, always smiling, always enthusiastic, full of ideas, served as our very able publicity chairman for a number of years.

"George Peterson could always be counted on whenever a few rosarians got together, to turn up with a table, a chair, a smile and a sign reading 'get your memberships here', and his good wife usually came along to hold the money. I'm sure you noticed him on the way in today, doing exactly that and, in his spare time he sold all the advertising for the annual. Unfortunately, his company decided that as well as work for us he should do a little travelling for them—so good luck in your travels, George, and you could still carry a couple of application blanks in your pocket.

"Thanks again, gentlemen—we shall miss you a great deal.

"As if losing four directors was not enough, we have also received resignations from Theo Mayer, editor of *The Canadian Rose Annual* and Mrs. Betty McDougall, our most capable and efficient secretary.

"Betty, whom you all probably know better than anyone else in *The Canadian Rose Society*, since she has been the liaison between us, has been with us for a number of years and put in many long hours of hard work doing all the myriad of things which keep the society ticking and we will, indeed, miss her cheerful smile and gentle needling at the meetings. However, Peter's continued ill health and increasing responsibility at her work have made it necessary for her to leave us at the end of this year. So we say 'thank you Betty' for everything and wish them both the best of luck in the years ahead.

"The resignation of Theo Mayer, who has done such a

splendid job of carrying on the tradition of the outstanding editors we have been so fortunate in having for the annual, was not unexpected for he was finding it more and more difficult to find the necessary time and it was only after much pleading on the part of Mr. Cadsby, the chairman of the publications committee, that he agreed to edit the 1971 annual.

"Many thanks, Theo, for staying with us as long as you did. To say you will be sorely missed is a gross understatement.

"Despite valiant efforts on the part of our membership chairman and much assistance from our friends at Ellesmere, Pinehaven and McConnell Nurseries, our membership is down this year but this was not entirely unexpected after an increase in fees. To continue on, however, as a successful society, we do need members and in this you can help us a great deal. If every member just encouraged one friend or neighbor to join the society, we still would not have enough members, but we would be in a much healthier position.

"Enough of the bad news—let us have some good news for a change.

"It was a good winter and spring for roses—for once we seemed to pick the right date for the show and thanks to John Bradshaw and the Inn on the Park, we had one of the finest settings we have ever had for it. All this, combined with the untiring energy, limitless patience and just pure Scotch stubbornness on the part of Bob Keith, his show committee and everyone else involved, made it a most memorable occasion. There were over 1,000 entries from over 100 exhibitors, there were films, a panel, displays, lots of room to either sit or wander through the roses and, thanks again to our many nursery and greenhouse friends and a Queen's Counsel auctioneer (those kind you cannot hardly get any more) there was a very successful auction at the close of the show.

"And, thanks to the successful show, savings on the annual, and increased dues, as you have just heard from our treasurer, the society's finances are in a reasonably sound position.

"Speaking of the show, I might add here that we have just had confirmation from the Inn on the Park that we will have the Centennial Ballroom on Sunday, July 2nd for our 1972 Show. This magnificent room, complete with tables and table cloths, is given

to us absolutely free—a very generous gesture on the part of the management of Four Seasons Hotels Ltd. and the Inn on the Park, for which we are extremely grateful.

“The resignation of the editor of The Canadian Rose Annual really threw us into a tizzy as you might expect and the whole question of The Canadian Rose Society’s publications has been under extensive review this summer by a committee headed by Mr. Cadsby.

“Our Canadian Rose Annual is something of which we are justly proud, but as you may guess, it has been annually getting more and more expensive to produce. This year, 1971, in an effort to reduce the cost, it was printed in England but the distance, plus a mail strike made communication difficult and, as a result, the book was late in reaching our members. Consideration has been given to a quarterly magazine to replace both the annual and the bulletin and, if suitable arrangements can be made, a sample issue will be produced later this year or early next year. In the meantime, as we have been unable to come up with a new editor, Mr. Cadsby has volunteered to act as editor in chief for the 1972 annual and bulletins and he was, accordingly, so appointed by the board of directors at its last meeting. Working with him will be a strong editorial committee, each looking after one facet of the book and it is hoped that under this new arrangement it may be possible to go on to even greater things. Here again is an opportunity for more participation on your part. Mr. Cadsby or any member of his committee would be only too pleased to meet any budding poets or writers from amongst you.

(Subsequent to these decisions, Art C. Drysdale was appointed managing editor for the 1972 annual, with Mr. Cadsby remaining editor of both the annual and bulletins. Ed. note.)

“Your directors are conscious of the fact that, as a society, we do not know each other well enough nor get together often enough to share our common trials and tribulations. Our recent contest in the bulletin produced a number of interesting suggestions, some of which we will be implementing as the opportunity arises. The name badges you are wearing this afternoon was one such suggestion and I trust you will make good use of them while enjoying a cup of coffee after the meeting.

"A photographic competition was another suggestion and Mrs. Jupp, who originally suggested it and accordingly got stuck with the chairman's job, has put a great deal of thought and preparation into making this contest something we will be talking about all winter. This is a color slide contest and is open to all members of The Canadian Rose Society except professional photographers.

"The rules are few and simple and were given in both the June and September bulletins, along with other details of the contest. The closing date for entries is December 15, 1971, so you still have lots of time but it will ease the work of Mrs. Jupp and her committee considerably if you get your entries in as soon as possible. I can assure you that your slides will be carefully handled and returned to you within a reasonable time after the judging so don't be afraid to enter that special slide of which you are so fond.

"Another suggestion was, that we hold more general meetings during the year and, while your directors thought that four or five meetings a year might be desirable and well received, it was felt that for the first year we would try only three meetings until we see how well the idea is accepted. So, for 1972 we will have the usual spring and fall meetings plus an additional meeting to be held in this same room on Wednesday, February 23, 1972, at which we will show slides from the photographic competition.

"Speaking of slides, one of the reasons for the contest was to get more slides for the society's slide library. Your society has a 16 mm. sound and color movie and a fair selection of slides on roses which are available 'on loan' to the members. A letter to myself or our secretary, stating when they are required, is all that is necessary but give us lots of time and preferably an alternative date as they are popular and travel practically from coast to coast each year.

"We also can and do, on occasion, provide speakers and/or judges and a letter to the secretary or Mr. Bill Brennand, the chairman of the speakers' committee, will get prompt attention.

"I have rambled on far too long—you came to hear our distinguished speaker, not me, but I should tell you that during the summer we had the pleasure of a visit from the president of the New Zealand Rose Society whom we entertained at dinner one evening and found that New Zealand with their seasons just the

reverse of ours, is where the Blackspot and mildew, aphids and other pests go in our winter time—so their joys and sorrows in raising roses are just the same as ours. Their society, from whom we could probably take some lessons, is very active and takes a charter flight every winter (that is their winter) and this year about 40 of their rosarians toured the principal rose growing areas of the U.S.A. and Canada with a stop incidentally in Fiji and Hawaii.

“Sounds interesting? Then see Bob Keith while enjoying your cup of coffee after the meeting. Bob is host on a tour from Toronto to New Zealand in November, to the World Rose Convention 1971 and conference of World Federation of Rose Societies, which is being held this year in Hamilton, New Zealand. I believe there are one or two seats still available and it sounds like a wonderful trip. Several of our members are going and I hope we will get a full report on the convention in the annual.

“In closing, I do wish to thank, both for myself and on your behalf, all the directors, our secretary and all those who have contributed in any way with time and effort to make this an excellent year for your society.”

Mrs. H. P. Marshall introduced Dr. A. P. Chan, director of The Plant Research Institute, Ottawa, to speak to us on the “Mutation of Roses by Radiation”. Dr. Chan gave a most interesting talk, with slides, and I am sure everyone left the meeting with a much broader knowledge about roses.

A delightful buffet of assorted goodies was supplied and supervised by our hostess convenor, Mrs. John Schloen and by the way everyone seemed to tuck into them, no one had had lunch, knowing what was in store for us. Many thanks, Mrs. Schloen.

Results of the judging of the rose show, upstairs, took place while Dr. Chan was speaking to us and the Bartlett Trophy was won by Mr. E. D. Goulding.

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1971

Cash in Bank January 1, 1971 \$ 108.90

RECEIPTS :

Membership Dues	\$6,705.55	
Advertising (Rose Annual)	1,651.41	
Donations	60.00	
Sales of Annuals, Guides, Medals	186.80	
National Rose Show	1,742.10	
Interest on D. of C. Bond	26.25	10,372.11
		<hr/>
		10,481.01

DISBURSEMENTS :

Printing, Stationery, Office Supplies	\$ 404.54	
Postage	272.79	
Honorarium and Casual Help	656.41	
Publishing Rose Annual	4,079.01	
Publishing Bulletins	822.99	
Members' Services	39.94	
Rent and Storage	413.40	
National Rose Show	1,348.56	
Annual and Spring Meetings	94.99	
Medals, Trophies and Engraving	425.53	
Publicity and Advertising	41.32	
Insurance	48.28	
Government Fees	10.00	
Bank Charges	3.50	8,661.26
		<hr/>
		1,819.75

Cash in Bank December 31, 1971 1,819.75

Dominion of Canada Bearer Bond 1,000.00

Audited January 24, 1972

R. D. FOSTER

J. BLAIR

Auditors

A. C. CARSWELL, *Treasurer*

New Zealand—The Emerald Isles of the Pacific

MRS. W. LYZANIWSKY

IT WAS A DISMAL MORNING, Sunday, October 24, 1971, when our jet streamed upwards and visions of blue Hawaii danced before our eyes. By 1.35 p.m., hardly ten hours out of Toronto International Airport, our visions became a reality. A five day sojourn on the island of Oahu seemed like a fleeting moment. All too soon it was Friday at two in the morning as our group of rambling rosarians were on the way to the land of the big white clouds, the emerald isles of the Pacific—New Zealand.

After a short stop at Fiji, and the loss of one day due to crossing the international date line—it was Saturday, October 30, at 10.00 a.m., when we first caught a sight of New Zealand's North Island. The blue waters made inroads through gentle sloping hills, there were patches of green pastureland swathed in trees and dotted with white spots (which we assumed were sheep), straight lines with moving vehicles on them and communities with rows of white houses and their red tile roofs. It all looked like a painting, that could only be imagined by an artist. The white fluffy clouds scattered over the blue sky completed the pretty picture.

Soon we landed in Auckland (population 600,000) and were transported by bus to our hotel. We were met there by a representative of the Auckland Rose Society and in our rooms we found a small bouquet of roses with a personal greeting from the society. It was a delightful surprise which made us feel welcome and set the mood for two full weeks of pleasure that was ahead.

Depth of color

On Sunday we had our first glimpse of city life in New Zealand and found it much the same as in Canada. We saw the public rose

garden where the roses were just starting into bloom. What amazed us was the deep, saturated color of most, but especially the yellow roses. Never before had we seen 'Western Sun' of such beautiful form and so deep a yellow. Another startling factor was the enormous size blooms on short stems. We were reminded that it was early spring and the roses had been pruned no more than four to five weeks earlier.

A pleasant drive along the waterfront and up to Mount Eden revealed the deep love New Zealanders have for growing things. The steep banks of roads and streets were covered with *Lampranthus spectabilis*—portulaca-type flowers commonly known as ice-plant, and ranging in color from pink to bright magenta-red. Nasturtiums and creamy white calla lillies grow wild and bloom in profusion. Tall, umbrella shaped Pohutukawas, commonly known as Christmas trees, were just beginning to show their red puff-like flowers. The lovely Mount Eden public garden had iris, azaleas, rhododendrons, lilacs and roses all in bloom together.

Early in the evening, we flew to Christchurch (population 260,000) on the South Island and were joined by another three "vagabonds" which made our group a lucky 13, under the firm leadership of Mr. L. E. Satterlee, past president of the American Rose Society.

Christchurch is without a doubt the most beautiful city in New Zealand. Apart from a few tall buildings in the centre which almost swallow up the view of its beautiful cathedral (from which it derives its name), the surrounding area is a network of clean streets with neat little houses, every one standing in the middle of a beautiful garden. The inevitable bottlebush all afire with its bright red spikes on the front lawn, with perhaps a lemon tree in the back garden, rows of standard roses on both sides of the driveway under-planted with colorful annuals, and climbing roses along the fences, trellises and porches made quite an impression on all of us.

Roses, roses everywhere

We were told that there is a city-wide contest every year for the best district, best street and best garden in Christchurch. We would unanimously have given every one of them the top prize! The following morning, members of the Canterbury Rose Society

took us on a tour of private gardens. Dr. D. McIlroy's rose garden, the largest in the area (an estimated 1,000 bushes) was not in full bloom, but rosarians could well imagine what a sight it would be.

In Mr. J. Oliver's garden a 'Climbing McGredy's Yellow' with dozens of huge, perfect blooms was something to see. One side of Mrs. Jepson's home was clothed with *Rosa banksiana* (rare in Canada) covered with masses of tiny creamy white florets. 'Cecile Brunner' (Climbing Polyantha) with its exquisite pink flowers is widely seen in New Zealand, but none was more eye catching than the one draping a pergola in Mrs. Nichol's garden.

In Mr. H. Wyles' garden, I found my favorites—a border of approximately 50 miniature roses. 'Red Imp', 'Cinderella', 'Baby Masquerade' and 'Pour Toi' were prevalent. 'Pink Cameo' covered the wall of the house. That evening we were generously entertained by members of the same society at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kirby—where the different judging rules were the topic of a friendly conversation.

Our excursion tour in Christchurch called for 'a climb on Evan's Pass to Summit Road', a climb of about 5,400 feet on a very winding and narrow road, with some sheer drops of thousands of feet only a step away from the road and the wheels of our bus. On the way we passed a cemetery with 7,000 standard rose trees in rows, about five feet apart, over a similar number of headstones. What a unique idea! Once we reached the Summit Road (at the summit), the panoramic view was magnificent, with Lyttelton Harbour and the Southern Alps on one side, and Christchurch city and the seemingly endless Canterbury Plains on the other.

Milford Sound

Our next destination was "the great granite canyon probing deep into the vastness of New Zealand's fiordlands"—Milford Sound. To get there we first flew to Queenstown, then boarded a single engine Cesna for a 45-minute flight *between* the mountains to reach the gravel and grass airstrip close to our motel in Milford Sound. From our window we had a beautiful view of the most perfectly shaped, snowcapped Mitre Peak mountain. But, to see a perfect full moon, on a clear night, coming over that mountain and reflecting in the calm waters of the sound was unforgettable. The boat trip through the granite canyon to the open sea provided

the view of not less than 17 waterfalls with rainbows playing on them.

Mount Cook is the tallest (12,349 feet) in New Zealand's alpine chain, and stands out in its majestic white beauty, when not covered by cloud. We had another thrill in store for us, flying the one engine Cessna, but this time it was ski-equipped. We landed at about 6,000 feet, on a snow-covered valley, near Mount Cook. The sun was brilliant, the snow clean, the air fresh and exhilarating.

Maoris—the native peoples

Our next stop was Wellington (population 300,000) capital of New Zealand. It is located, appropriately enough, in the centre of the country, on the southern extremity of North Island, along Cook Strait. A bus tour took us through the most picturesque country in New Zealand. In one short day we saw the country's landscape, life and culture—native forests, deep gulleys, gushing mountain streams, green-green hills and valleys with grazing cattle and what seemed to us to be millions of sheep. Sandy seashore abloom with iceplants in soft pastel shades and the golden yellow Kowhai, similar to Scotch broom, were everywhere. We drove through communities peaceful, clean and blooming with all kinds of flowers. To our delight we stopped at one of the Maori meeting houses, absolutely resplendent in native carvings depicting the customs and feelings of different Maori tribes. What a magnificent treasure!

First World Rose Convention

As the week came to a close, we arrived at our final destination, the First World Rose Convention in Hamilton—the garden city of New Zealand. In retrospect, I may honestly say that we never expected the magnitude and the beauty that awaited us in that beautiful city. Our hosts, the National Rose Society of New Zealand, with their appointed convention convenors, the Waikato and Te-Awamutu Rose Societies had left no stone unturned to provide us with just about every convenience, comfort, entertainment, friendship and hospitality.

It started with a civic welcome and buffet supper for 600 overseas and local delegates on Sunday, November 7. From Mon-

day on until our departure the following Sunday, it was one huge rose parade. The convention centre presented a magnificent spectacle with large pillars of floral art displays around the walls and bays of the hall, interspersed with many benches for the rose show. In the centre of the hall was a full scale rose garden with a gazebo as its focal point at the centre, while in one corner there was a "miniature" 60 by 40 ft. forest complete with waterfall and stream! (*Flower show organizers in Canada take note. Ed.*)

Some 20,000 roses, most of them in bud stage, provided by the members of the national and local rose societies, were used for the extensive decoration of halls and balconies. The three separate two-day rose shows, with well over 3,000 entries of perfect specimens, were enticing enough for any rose enthusiast to come and see. And there must be a great number of rose enthusiasts in New Zealand. The halls were always crowded, as were the lectures, floral art demonstrations, bus tours to the public and private rose gardens, Maori art and other entertainment.

Roses, roses, roses, everywhere we turned we could not help but stand in awe over the huge, healthy bushes with the profusion of enormous blooms, saturated color, velvety texture and perfection of form. The foliage was abundant and lush, the average size of a leaflet was that of a good-sized hand. Even the short varieties grow twice as large as the same varieties do in southern Ontario. The most popular roses are much the same as in our part of the world, but we could hardly recognize them, because of the deep color and size of bloom. 'Grandpa Dickson', 'Sutter's Gold', 'First Love', 'Pascali', and 'Peter Frankenfeld' were outstanding. A well-behaved 'Uncle Walter' and 'Silver Lining' are show winners there every time. 'Pink Parfait', 'Zambra', 'Iceberg', 'Elizabeth of Glamis' and 'Tiki'—a McGredy floribunda named for the Maori symbol of love—are extremely popular. The average height of the bushes is five feet.

In Mr. and Mrs. Pat Stephens's garden in Te-Awamutu (considered the best amateur rose garden in the country), we saw bushes of 'Diamond Jubilee' and 'Kordes Perfecta' the size of our lilac shrubs. Mr. Stephens told us that the average crop from these bushes is approximately 600 blooms per season! My husband and I consider ourselves lucky if we get 60 blooms on our 'Diamond Jubilee' a season. But, that is New Zealand, with its moderate

climate—just the right amount of moisture, and enough warmth and sunshine to produce roses in such profusion.

Naturally, we are a bit jealous, but nevertheless, we do enjoy and revere the roses we grow, maybe because of the hardship the Queen of Flowers has to endure to produce that perfect bloom.

All good things must come to an end, and our holiday of a lifetime culminated with a banquet on Saturday, November 13. With songs of fellowship still pleasantly ringing in our ears, we left for home and the stark reality of everyday life. Now, as I look out on our snow-covered garden, with mounds of soil covering our own roses against the frigid winter's cold, my husband and I reminisce with pleasure our trip to the "Land of the Kiwi" with every small detail, that will remain in our hearts for a long time to come.



'CITY OF GLOUCESTER' (H.T.)

'Gavotte' × 'Buccaneer'

Raised by John Sanday (Roses) Ltd.

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1970



'CHARLES DICKENS' (floribunda-H.T. type)
'Paddy McGredy' × 'Elizabeth of Glamis'
Raised by S. McGredy IV, N. Ireland
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1970

1972 All-America Winners

WHAT WITH the 1972 All-America Rose Selections winners having been available from some nurseries during the fall of 1971, some rose-growers will already have planted bushes of these two delightful new winners. Others, doubtless, will have heard of these two Hybrid Teas—one in particular, 'Portrait' which was hybridized by an amateur (see separate story in this annual).

Here we present detailed descriptions, provided by A.A.R.S., of the two winners, together with black-and-white photographs. Rose growers planning on growing these two new varieties should obtain their bushes as early in the season as possible since shortages often develop.

'Apollo' is a magnificent soft yellow Hybrid Tea on a strong, sturdy bush. The classic blooms are of a delicate sunrise yellow suffused with shadings of red. They are quite large, often five to six inches across, and hold their color throughout the life of the bloom. The beautifully formed buds open to 30 to 40 petalled flowers on long, clean stems, perfect for cutting. Blessed with the sweet fragrance of an old-fashioned tea rose, which intensifies as the flower opens, 'Apollo' received very high scores from all of the A.A.R.S. judges scattered throughout Canada and the U.S.A. who were impressed with the great beauty and quality of this newcomer.

The bush is vigorous, with a fine branching habit, and produces its shapely blooms continuously from spring until late fall.

'Apollo' will make a fine addition to the garden where it is certain to become an attention-getter with its beauty, rich dark green foliage and fragrance. As a cut flower and show plant, it has few equals—long stems with large, heavy textured, perfectly shaped blooms, long lasting and continuously available.

'Portrait' is proving to be a rose for all gardeners. It produces a strong growing, well formed plant, has more than ordinary disease resistance and, with the attractiveness of its fully double, fragrant, two-toned pink flowers, will become a focal point in any planting.

The urn-shaped, deep pink buds open to a striking combination of rich pink outer petals and a creamy, shrimp pink centre. Occasionally gold tones wash the open bloom and add to its glow-



1972 A.A.R.S. Winner, Hybrid Tea
'APOLLO'

ing warmth with the whole flower set off by a deep, clear pink reverse.

The blooms, perfumed with a penetrating old rose fragrance, are made up of more than 50 petals which roll back in a pleasing informal style.

Strong and tall, the bush is well branched, with each bloom



1972 A.A.R.S. Winner, Hybrid Tea
'PORTRAIT'

held upright to the noonday sun. A solid mantle of dark green disease-free foliage starts at the ground and conceals every cane and branch, covering the plant completely from top to bottom.

'Portrait' is descended from three All-America winners—'Charlotte Armstrong', 'Peace' and 'Pink Parfait'. Also among her ancestors are 'Crimson Glory', 'Show Girl' and 'Pink Peace'. The outstanding attributes of 'Pink Parfait' and 'Pink Peace' are particularly noticeable in 'Portrait'—the exquisite bud form, the range of pink shades and the floriferous, handsome bush of 'Pink Parfait', and the vigor, rich fragrance, deep, even color and abundant disease-resistant foliage of 'Pink Peace'.

Miniatures—An Adventure in Rose Breeding

RALPH S. MOORE

IN ORDER TO REALLY APPRECIATE miniature roses, one should know as much as possible about their background. It is interesting to know something of the parents used in breeding the roses you may be growing or wish to grow.

Some plants are inherently able to grow in climates too hot or too cold for other, even similar, plants to survive. Some can grow best only in deep humus-rich soil—possibly on the acid side. Others will thrive, even prefer, a poorer or alkaline soil. And, what goes for other plants also applies to roses. The native habitat can tell us a great deal as to what we may expect even in hybrid offspring.

Some roses can grow in poor sandy windswept areas such as along the coastal areas of the eastern United States. *Rosa rugosa* is one of these. *Rosa wichuraiana* from Japan is another which, while preferring rich, slightly acid soil, easily adapts to a variety of soils and situations. Those who remember the old rambler roses such as ‘Dorothy Perkins’, ‘Lady Gay’, ‘Excelsa’, ‘Hiawatha’, etc. may recall that much of the success of these roses could be attributed to the fact that they would grow nearly anywhere in nearly any kind of soil.

In other words, knowing as much as possible of the growth and blooming habits, resistance to disease, quality of flower, foliage, etc. can be of tremendous importance to the rose breeder and thus to the ordinary home gardener who merely wishes to have some nice roses.

Miniature rose history

So we go back to basics and do a bit of historical sleuthing. Not too many years ago the breeder did not (or only reluctantly did) divulge his “secret” crosses which had resulted in his latest “wonder variety”. These were trade secrets which were so sacred that they were never said aloud—something like the secret formula of Coca Cola which is kept locked in a safe!

Most breeders today proudly publish the parents of their new, outstanding, "super colossal" varieties! How many times have you heard that this or that new rose is an offspring of 'Peace', 'Crimson Glory', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Pinocchio', etc.?

So—let us take a short trip back in rose history. Miniature roses—where did they come from? There is no easy cut and dried answer. As far as modern Miniatures are concerned most of the literature would have you believe it all started from a little rose found growing in a pot in Switzerland. In 1917 (some say 1918) it is reported that a gentleman by the name of Correvon, while passing through a small Swiss village discovered a plant or plants of a very small pink rose growing in pots on a ledge or window sill. He obtained cuttings which soon rooted and grew into little plants. The rose was named *Rosa rouletii* for a friend, Dr. Roulet. Soon the "new" miniature rose (which was reported to have been grown by the same Swiss family for at least 100 years!) found its way into the gardens of Europe and America.

Not long thereafter Mr. John (Jan) de Vink of Holland had made some crosses using this new *Rosa rouletii* as one parent. From the initial crosses came 'Tom Thumb'—a tiny red Miniature which was soon to play an important part in the development of future miniature roses. Using 'Tom Thumb' as a parent Mr. de Vink developed a number of new Miniatures—among them such favourites as 'Pixie', 'Red Imp', and 'Cinderella'.

About the same time, or shortly after the introduction of 'Tom Thumb', another Miniature, 'Oakington Ruby', was introduced in England by C. R. Bloom. Little is known of its parentage. However, in my work this rose was destined to play an important part.

An international effort

Following this, in the late 1930s Señor Pedro Dot of Spain came into the picture. Dot was well known for his work with H. Teas, having developed many brilliantly colored varieties, which had made his name known world wide in rose circles. Dot is probably best known for his 'Baby Gold Star', the first yellow Miniature. Others are 'Perla de Alcanada' ('Baby Crimson'), 'Perla de Montserrat' ('Cecil Brunner' × *Rosa rouletii*), 'Pixie Gold' and 'Pixie Rose'.

Others who have worked, at least a little, with Miniatures are

Robinson (England); Tantau (Germany)—‘Baby Masquerade’; and Meilland (France)—‘Scarlet Gem’, ‘Starina’, ‘Chipper’, etc. In the United States Dr. Dennison Morey produced ‘Baby Betsy McCall’, ‘Baby Garnet’ and the ‘Jewel’ series. Ernest Williams of Dallas, Texas, has originated several, of which I feel that ‘Baby Cheryl’ is the best.

My own interest in roses goes back many years, in fact old photographs show me as a small child in my grandmother’s garden holding a rose in my hand! By the time I was in high school I had my own small nursery and roses were an important part of the crop. My first rose seeds were planted about this time also. When I entered college I was growing my first seedlings of ‘Cecil Brunner’.

During the 1930s I gained more experience with nursery work in general and roses in particular. By 1941 one rose, which was destined to play an important role in my Miniature breeding, had been selected from my seedlings. This semi-climbing everblooming Polyantha rose, ‘Carolyn Dean’, when crossed with ‘Tom Thumb’ produced the Miniature ‘Zee’. Although never introduced, ‘Zee’ was to be the key which helped unlock some of the secrets of Miniatures and it was from ‘Zee’ that we got the everblooming Climbing Miniatures. Pollen from ‘Zee’ was used to produce ‘Little Scotch’, ‘Easter Morning’, ‘Climbing Jackie’, ‘Pink Cameo’, ‘Yellow Doll’, and many more.

When I crossed the little red Polyantha rose ‘Eblouissant’ with ‘Zee’ a number of interesting seedlings resulted. Of these only two were finally kept and later introduced. ‘Fairy Princess’ is a repeat blooming, climbing Miniature with tiny apricot and pink buds. Pollen is scarce yet two Miniatures have been introduced from crosses using ‘Fairy Princess’ pollen and two more are soon to be released. The first was ‘Yellow Bantam’ which resulted from a cross of (*Rosa wichuraiana* × ‘Floradora’) × ‘Fairy Princess’. The most recent is a lovely new orange blend miniature, ‘Mary Marshall’, from the cross, ‘Little Darling’ × ‘Fairy Princess’.

Eight varieties from one cross

Much more prolific in its usefulness, from a breeding standpoint, is the sister seedling to ‘Fairy Princess’, ‘Magic Wand’. This variety has been the pollen parent of a whole series of lovely

Miniatures. The Floribunda (hybrid polyantha) rose 'Little Darling' when crossed with 'Magic Wand' has produced eight of the lovely Miniatures we grow today—among them are 'Hi Ho', 'Baby Darling', 'Beauty Secret', 'Jeanie Williams', 'Judy Fischer', 'Jet Trail', 'Toy Clown' (recently awarded the A.R.S. Gold Certificate), and 'Kathy'.

Then when the large flowered climber 'Golden Glow' was crossed with 'Magic Wand' we got 'Yellow Necklace', 'Fiesta Gold' and 'Gold Coin' (Trial Ground Certificate, England, 1970). Numerous other Miniatures have resulted from using 'Magic Wand' pollen on other parents.

Going back to 'Oakington Ruby', mentioned earlier, I got a vigorous, dark red seedling from a cross of 'Oakington Ruby' × 'Floradora'. This plant had extreme vigor but definitely certain miniature characteristics plus a fairly small flower of great substance. Color was an unattractive dark red which discolored in bright sunlight. But I discovered it would produce a little pollen so it was tried on my rambler selection 0-47-19 (*Rosa wichuraiana* × 'Floradora'). From the seeds of the first season's crosses came 'Dian', 'Westmont' and 'Little Buckaroo' (Silver Medal, Holland, 1969). From subsequent crosses, 'Little Buckaroo' produced 'Lollipop', 'Tiny Jill' and 'Baby Ophelia'. Several more of 'Little Buckaroo' parentage are now in the testing stage.

From 'Little Darling' × 'Westmont' has come our new 'Over The Rainbow', a bi-color resembling 'Jeanie Williams', as well as two others, one slated for 1973 introduction.

But, possibly one of the most important of the seedlings of the 0-47-10 × ('Oakington Ruby' × 'Floradora') cross is one we grow only under a code name or number and use for a specialized market. This rose (code name Germain Red or GR 1) when crossed on 'Little Darling' produced 'Janna', an outstanding new pink blend Miniature. But a sister seedling to 'Janna' (No. 27-62-3) is of most value in breeding. Already several interesting selections are being groomed for future introduction.

But the interesting note to the foregoing varieties is that they derive their miniature characteristics not from 'Tom Thumb' ancestry but from 'Oakington Ruby'. Thus 'Oakington Ruby', in conjunction with *Rosa wichuraiana* and 'Floradora' have combined to give us a powerful tool in the development of more

disease-resistant, vigorous, hardy Miniatures in a wide range of colors.

Wide range of Miniatures now available

I know I have failed to give even a meager rundown of varieties and have touched but little on culture. However, the one thing I want to stress is that breeding is important. We get the improved varieties of the future not from something out of the blue, or any sleight of hand, but by careful, painstaking and time-consuming labor—love of the rose.

We now have available Miniatures covering practically the whole range—color-wise and growth-wise. Miniatures now come in bush form, ranging from tiny forms such as ‘Tiny Flame’ (four inches) up to ‘Little Buckaroo’ (18 inches); climbing forms which will repeat flower; a striped variety (‘Candy Cane’) and miniature Standards (trees). This season (release date was February 1, 1972) we have a Miniature, truly moss variety, in ‘Kara’. ‘Kara’ is a lovely little five petal flower in bright pink with mossy buds. It repeats all season long, grows only about ten inches high and is excellent for growing in pots.

But, I cannot close without giving tribute to numerous predecessors and colleagues—those whose efforts in discovering new species in the wild and those who over the years slowly, and often diligently, made the right combinations and crosses to originate the materials which I have had at my disposal. Without these people my work would not have been possible. So I salute such men as Beauregard, who produced the Tea ‘Safrano’ in 1839; Crepin, who discovered *Rosa wichuraiana* (int. 1891); Gillot, who originated ‘Soeur Theresa’; Pernet-Ducher for his ‘Souv. de Claudius Pernet’, 1920; Wilhelm Kordes for ‘Crimson Glory’, 1935; Tantau for ‘Floradora’, 1944; Turbat for ‘Eblouissant’, 1918; W. D. Brownell for ‘Golden Glow’; Thomas for his ‘Captain Thomas’, 1938; Carl Duchrsen for ‘Little Darling’; de Vink for ‘Tom Thumb’ and Bloom for ‘Oakington Ruby’.

My debt to Dr. Walter Lammerts and numerous others is also acknowledged—all of whom in some way have helped to make possible my rich “Adventure in Rose Breeding”.

Our National Rose Show—

June 27, 1971

NINA E. L. MARSHALL

*What is so rare as a day in June,
Then, if ever, come perfect days!*

AND WE WERE BLESSED with just such a day for our annual rose show of 1971.

The time had come when we had obviously outgrown the facilities at Toronto's Civic Garden Centre so a change of locale was in order. Through the kind offices of John Bradshaw, an invitation was extended to the show committee to hold our show in the centennial ballroom of the beautiful Inn On The Park. To see this spacious room with the lush carpeting and the many chandeliers is to know what a lovely setting it provided. Our heartfelt gratitude is extended to general manager, Ian F. Munro, and his executive staff at the "Inn" for the many services provided. Happiest of all thoughts—we were invited back again for the 1972 Show!

Any description of this event simply has to start off with a tremendous vote of thanks to Bob Keith, who, as show chairman, worked ceaselessly to organize the day activities. He would want me to pay tribute to his loyal committee who supported him so competently. Our decorative section was under the direction of Mrs. J. H. Baillie and the quality and quantity of the arrangements, well staged, added much to the overall appearance of the show.

Round tables were supplied for the specimen blooms and these were covered in floor-length pink cloths fringed in white. The individual color classes stood out magnificently against such a background. Most classes were well filled and the quality of bloom was excellent.

Our judging teams, panels of three, worked steadily at the task of assessing the specimens, and it was felt that we had quite superior judges and clerks to carry out these duties. A new class for Seedlings proved to be interesting and challenging. Although we had devised a comprehensive point scoring table for these entries (both H. Teas and Floribundas), later reflection made us conclude that Seedlings should rightly be judged in the field, where the growth habit of the plant and other factors can be considered.

Young winner

The Best Rose in the Show was judged to be a splendid specimen of 'Tropicana'. This was exhibited by Miss Karen Cowle of Don Mills, and what a thrill for a 17-year-old! Subsequent conversation with Karen revealed that immediately after placing her exhibits she took off for the north country to fill a position there as camp counsellor so she did not know of her achievement until a late telephone call to her father that evening. Apparently rose-growing is a shared family hobby at the Cowle residence, but with such youthful enthusiasm on Karen's part we feel that it bodes well for the future of our organization. Congratulations, Karen!

The Best White in the Show award was won by Mrs. Ian S. Finch for her beautiful specimen of Pascali. At the time, she was acting as a clerk for the judging team on which I was serving and it becomes mandatory for me to compliment Mrs. Finch on her quiet composure. Not so much as a blinking of an eye betrayed her feelings or involvement! If one is competitive this is not easy. Mrs. Finch also won quite a number of prizes for other specimen blooms, and in the decorative classes.

Our good and gracious lady, Mrs. W. Riseborough of Richmond Hill, carried off the Grand Sweepstakes Trophy, as well as The McConnell Nursery Co. Ltd. Trophy for the Best 'Miss Canada', and the C.R.S. Silver Medal for highest aggregate points in classes 39-48. To top it off she also won the C. T. Wilson Trophy for the highest aggregate score in the Miniature classes 60-69! What a day to remember, and Mrs. Riseborough tells me she does not have a large garden! It must be beautifully cared for since she is a consistent winner.

The Best Red in the Show was won by Mr. G. J. Patterson. It

was a specimen of 'Royal Canadian'. Mr. Jack Blair won the P. L. Whytock Trophy for the Best Floribunda while Mr. E. D. Goulding took home the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Trophy for the Best Grandiflora. Mrs. H. D. Hopkins won the novice sweepstakes. . . . the Col. W. G. McKendrick Trophy, and this would point to a great future for her as an exhibitor. We salute all of you!

Mention has been made of the quality of the rose arrangements. Visitors to the show found these particularly attractive and we pay special tribute to Mrs. Audrey Meiklejohn for her great contribution to this section. Her truly artistic talents won for her the Silver Trophy given by the Harkness Rose Family of England for the Best Decorative arrangement.

Special thanks must go to our friends in the commercial world of roses who sent masses of bloom for decorative purposes. These were: Mr. H. J. Mills of Richmond Hill, Mr. Fred Miller of Concord Nurseries, Concord, the Calvert-Dale Company Ltd., of Brampton, and Mr. C. Christensen of Horticultural Products Ltd., Scarborough. One of our new directors, Mrs. Edwin S. Scott, directed a group of diligent workers in the arranging and placing of these roses which always add so much to the show. The smart and colorful pillar of tiers of roses was arranged by Mrs. R. A. (Maria) Lyle who has been a wonderful support to us over the years.

The airborne exhibits were just the slightest bit past their peak but this does not happen too often. Mr. C. Bauer, a regional director, of Lethbridge, Alberta, was the winner in this class, and we had a specimen of 'Mr. Chips' from G. R. Rathbone, of Vancouver, which many of us had not seen previously. It appears to be an excellent exhibition rose.

A panel of rose experts held an open forum in the lecture room, right off the ballroom, and this was well attended and enjoyed by visitors and members alike. A movie on rose culture was also run, and for arranging this we must thank Mrs. W. (Sylvia) Lyzaniwsky, who also managed to do several other jobs as well.

Mr. C. T. Wilson's display of Miniatures set up in the foyer was much appreciated. Also adding interest and color were exhibits from the Pinehaven Nurseries Ltd., Ellesmere Nurseries Ltd., and the McConnell Nursery Co. Ltd. Our show was officially opened at 1.30 p.m. by Mr. T. W. "Tommy" Thompson, commissioner of

the Metropolitan Toronto Parks Department, after which a luncheon for the judges was hosted by Mrs. John Schloen and Mrs. R. M. Brophy.

To climax the day Milton Cadsby stepped into a new role and acted as the auctioneer for the selling of the blooms. We are happy to report that the coffers of the Canadian Rose Society were replenished. The Rose Show for 1972 will be held on Sunday, 2nd July, and as stated, at the Inn On The Park. We are all going to have to work hard to produce one to top the '71 success. It was really superlative!

Induced Mutations of Ornamental Plants

DR. A. P. CHAN

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FROM THE TIME when living bodies were first created, they have been continuously subjected to a normal low background of radiation. The character of living organisms is governed by chromosomes. It is thought that one way in which natural mutations are produced is by changes in the chromosomes as a result of this radiation. Generally these occurrences are few in number because the radiation is low.

Thus man through the ages has selected superior strains of naturally mutated plants for food and fibre use. In recent years it was found that it is possible to increase the incidence of mutations by exposing plants to high levels of radiation. They receive, in one or more bursts of X- or gamma-rays, more radiation than the whole species of cultivar has had in its entire period of existence. Several chemicals have also been found to have mutagenic effects.

Not all plants respond to radiation or mutagenic chemicals. The reason is not known, but proper doses may be one. For plants that do respond, different doses of radiation or chemical concentration are extremely important. Some require fairly high doses while others are killed by relatively low doses.

Not all mutations are useful. In fact, the percentage of useful ones is quite low. Early workers in this field pronounced this technique as being superior to hybridizing but this is a long way from the truth. In the first place, the technique does not introduce new genes into the plant. In the second place, it is almost as time consuming as hybridizing because of the difficulties in re-

covering and propagating the mutations and the same length of time is needed for testing and evaluation. Our XR-QE-7 rose is a good example; the mutation was recovered in 1963 and it will only be available commercially in 1973.

Methods

Many research workers in many countries have tried various methods. One of the earliest experiments was in France in 1906 using X-rays; but no practical results were produced. Today, gamma or X-rays and mutagenic chemicals are the most common methods. Some of the chemicals used are Ethyl Methane Sulphonate and Di-ethyl Sulphate.

As indicated earlier, doses are very important for different plants. X-rays have been used from 50r to 15,000r. (When single doses of X-rays are given for treatment of skin diseases, the rate is approximately 1,500r but single treatments are seldom given.) With gamma rays 3.0 to 4.3 Krads have been used but chronic exposures at much lower doses were found to be more effective.

Seeds, dormant buds, rooted cuttings, and whole plants can be used. Much depends on the species and methods used.

Effects

The first obvious effect of radiation is growth retardation. The next symptom is leaf chlorosis. Deforming of stems and leaves usually shows up next. Finally, distinct mutations of various types appear. The mutations may be dwarfs, changes in coloring, size and shape of flowers or flower parts, variegation in leaves, and many other odd and different characteristics.

Recovery and propagation

Having obtained a mutation is only the beginning of a long and painstaking process. The mutation is generally a very small part of the plant; a single branch or part of a branch. Skill in propagation is vital for the recovery and propagation of the mutation and it is at this point that many promising mutations are lost.

If the recovery was successful, disappointments in the form of reversion or variations may be experienced. Or, they may be unstable; this means that further mutations occur during successive propagations.



X-ray machine used by the Canada Department of Agriculture, Plant Research Institute, for exposing plants in order to induce mutations. Note one-half inch lead plates to protect the carnation plants' roots from exposure



'GRACE ABOUNDING' (floribunda)

'Pink Parfait' × 'Circus'

Raised by R. Harkness & Co. Ltd

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1970



'PICASSO' (floribunda)
'Marlena' × ['Evelyn Fison' × ('Orange Sweetheart' × 'Frühlingsmorgen')]
Raised by S. McGredy IV, N. Ireland
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1970

Induced mutation of ornamental plants

Many experiments have been carried out with ornamental plants but relatively few species have been tried. Carnations have been used extensively but to my knowledge no induced mutation has become commercially important. Work on Saint-paulias was done in the Netherlands but again it has not been exploited to the point of horticultural significance. Recent work on dahlias in the Netherlands looks promising and it is quite probable we shall see some horticultural forms of these available in the near future.

Our work on chrysanthemums in the early 1960s is probably one of the most valuable. To give you an example, royalties from just one of the mutations, X-R 'Bronze Princess Ann', was enough to carry financially the early organizational and administrative costs of the Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation. With your permission, I shall digress just a little to say that the C.O.P.F. was formed in 1964 with one of its objectives being to promote and support ornamental plant breeding in Canada.

The rose work was started at about the same time. Roses are considered to be one of the more resistant species to radiation. Treatments ranged from 7,000r to 15,000r (as compared to 1,200r to 4,000r in chrysanthemums) and at the higher doses more than one half were killed. Among the more sensitive cultivars, 20 promising mutations were recovered from 'Better Times', 22 from 'Queen Elizabeth', 11 from 'Baccara', 14 from 'Peace', and more than 20 (they are still being evaluated) from 'Flaming Peace'. None has been seen on 'Forever Yours' after three years.

Of the 'Better Times' mutations, one is definitely superior to existing forms of this cultivar but since hardly any greenhouse rose grower is interested in 'Better Times' roses since the introduction of 'Forever Yours', it will not probably be introduced.

One 'Baccara' mutation is still showing superiority but it will probably be strictly a European introduction. None of the 'Peace' mutations is stable enough to warrant introduction. Some of the 'Flaming Peace' mutations appear to be promising but it will be a few years before we can comment on these.

Tested eight years

One 'Queen Elizabeth' mutation, XR-QE-7, has been selected by a committee of nurserymen and will be introduced in 1973.

Some of you may have already seen or grown it. This mutation has been tested at Ottawa, Kentville, Nova Scotia and Sanichton, B.C. for eight years. It is not too different from the original but it has proven to be more hardy, the flowers are of an attractive salmon pink color, and the bark of the early growth is quite red. The latter difference becomes less pronounced at higher temperatures. During the eight years of testing it has been completely stable until 1970 when one branch mutated spontaneously. It is very unstable, some flowers are similar to the original 'Queen Elizabeth' while some have white sectors in the pink petals. This mutation is unfortunate because it was not discovered until after propagation buds were sent out for propagation. We hope that roguing in the fields will eliminate it.

In summary it can be said that inducing mutations by radiation is feasible but it is clearly no short cut to the production of new cultivars.

The Rose and Civilization

HAROLD C. CROSS

MODERN DEVOTEES of the rose have been described as "those who seek a symbol of beauty in its ultimate perfection of line, form and color, who desire some anodyne for the growing tension of modern life". Put in another way, one might suggest that rose culture is one of the fine arts, sharing with music, painting and the other arts in the continuing civilizing process of mankind, and no less important than scientific progress and technology. Such a statement is consistent with the emphasis increasingly being placed beyond the making of a living as adequate life-purpose, to "making a life"—a concept so satisfyingly portrayed in Expo 67 at Montreal, under the theme "Man and his World". Richard Jeffries, the English naturalist, wrote much earlier: "the hours when the soul is absorbed by beauty are the only hours when we truly live".

In considering the civilizing influence of rose culture we realize there may be some room for discussion as to which is cause and which effect. Nonetheless, the universality of the rose justifies its claim to a creative share in the advancement of mankind, as our "one world" moves toward greater "togetherness", aided by the rapid developments in modern communications. The rose has its contribution to make as a force for world peace.

There has been a two-fold development in the rose world: first, with regard to the genus *Rosa* itself, from its form as found throughout the northern hemisphere in the simple species of the earlier centuries, to our modern sophisticated creation; second, a shift in rose-growing as a privilege of the élite, as in the days of the Roman empire, to the modern social aim that every man should have his own garden. Most of this development has been within the last 300 years, and in it many factors have played a part. It may be of interest to consider a few of these, without any attempt at chronological order or rating in importance. Their inter-relationship soon becomes apparent.

Explorers as plantsmen

Man's basic urge toward exploration, with which are associated motives of trade and colonization, found remarkable expression in the world voyages of discovery beginning in the 15th century. Inevitably these led to the trade wars of the 17th and 18th centuries, including the venturesome activities of the East India Company and others. It hardly seems credible that in the days of primitive sailing ships, long journeys around the world should have been undertaken to secure specimens of a plant such as breadfruit, which was the purpose of the famous voyage of the *Bounty*. The cargo of most trading ships included horticultural specimens found in isolated parts of the globe, being conveyed to such botanical gardens as Kew (1760), and to others in Europe and America. We read of one of these that existed in far away Calcutta at that time. Thus it was that such potentially valuable rose types as the China, Bengal or Tea, Bourbon, Wichuraiana, Hugonis and Noisette found their way into the hands of dedicated rose lovers. As a result of their care, study and experiment, the development of the rose proceeded.

Missionary zeal and the trading motive were curiously intertwined in the earliest explorations in North America. The original impulse of the Jesuits to establish settlements in Canada was to evangelize the savage Indian. It is to be noted that the first gardens in New France, which undoubtedly included roses, were those established in religious institutions: the churches, seminary, hospital and convent; this is clearly indicated on an engineer's map of Montreal (Ville Marie), made in 1760, where the gardens are outlined in detail. Likewise, desire for religious freedom was the basic urge leading to the Puritan settlements in New England, via the *Mayflower*. In due course both movements became colonization schemes. Fortunately, many emigrants to the new colonies on the continent, both north and south, brought with them their love of the rose, and even more important, propagation cuttings from their favorite varieties grown in the old lands, which soon helped to beautify the colonists' new homes. Thus it was that from earliest colonial days in Canada and the United States, the rose was widely grown.

As gardening developed, the new roses originated in Britain

and Europe, particularly in France, were eagerly imported into North America. In an entirely different direction, roses taken by early French colonists to Ile de Bourbon in the Indian Ocean (now known as Réunion), by natural cross-breeding, produced an entirely new strain, which was returned to enrich the homeland gardens—and the entire rose world.

Thirty million 'Peace' bushes

Parenthetically, it might be pointed out that even times of war could not entirely inhibit the enthusiasm of rose lovers, since it was during the Napoleonic wars that the most complete collection of rose specimens ever assembled, was transported from all parts of the world through the British blockade to France, there to be planted in the rose garden of the Empress Joséphine at Malmaison. Much earlier, a by-product of the crusades had been the introduction of valuable rose species discovered in Asia Minor and brought back to Europe by returning soldiers; earlier still, Roman military expeditions to outlying areas of Europe resulted in the domestication of rose varieties brought along by the invaders. In our own life-time, not even the devastation and disruption of World War II could prevent such a dedicated rosarian as Francis Meilland of Cap d'Antibes, France, from managing to make available to the rose world his great creation, the hybrid tea 'Peace', with the help of rose friends in Germany, Italy and America, who did the initial propagation work while the war was still in progress. Probably the most famous rose of all time, within nine years 30 million 'Peace' roses were flowering in gardens all over the world.

Possibly it was the production of a substantial body of rose literature which had most to do with the rapid and wide diffusion of rose-growing across the world that occurred in the 19th century, especially during the early Victorian period. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of "The Rose Amateur's Guide" of Thomas Rivers, whose first edition appeared in 1837. In his tenth edition of 1872, he ended with these words, "I conclude in the hope that some day every man in England will possess a cottage and garden, and that rose-growing will be considered as one of the fine arts, calculated to refine both minds and manners." Dean Hole's well-known classic appeared in 1869 and greatly aided in the popularizing of rose culture both in England and abroad. He

referred to Rivers as the one "who did more than any other man to evoke and educate a love of the rose".

A Canadian horticultural book in 1872

"The American Rose Culturist", written by C. M. Saxton, was published in 1856. Francis Parkman, the great North American historian, who was also, for a time, professor of horticulture at Harvard University, produced his "Book of Roses" in 1866. In this comprehensive and definitive rose manual, he stressed "cross-breeding" or hybridizing, in order to secure improvement in the quality of the rose. In 1869 Samuel B. Parsons published his "Treatise on the Propagation, Cultivation and History of the Rose", which had a wide circulation. It is rather remarkable that Saxton, Parkman and Parsons in North America all were familiar with the work of Rivers and quote him constantly as their authority in rose matters. A Canadian, Delos W. Beadle was a fellow law student at Harvard with Parkman; later, as a lawyer-turned-nurseryman—for reasons of health—Beadle produced the first book dealing with the whole range of horticulture in Canada, in 1872, including a comprehensive section on rose-growing.

Among my own books is an old volume published by Robert Buist in Philadelphia in 1851, containing a fascinating discussion on all aspects of rose cultivation, including a listing of the various types and varieties then recommended. It is intriguing to speculate how this book, bought by some Pennsylvania gardener 117 years ago, had finally, in 1967, reached the shelves of a Montreal second-hand book-store, hundreds of miles away, to be discovered there by my alert, book-loving son. All of these books, published on both sides of the Atlantic, were eagerly purchased and circulated on practically a world-wide basis.

Roses shipped 700 miles by water

In this extension of rose-growing, the nurserymen in the countries concerned had an obviously important and practical role to play. By patient hybridizing and careful selection they produced new improved varieties; then raised a supply of plants available to be shipped to all parts of the world. It seems quite remarkable, looking back, how the handicaps of long distance, transportation inadequacies and climatic differences were overcome. We discover

in fact, that the same rose varieties were available and grown wherever civilization had penetrated. As an example: in Upper Canada, John Dougall of Rosebank Nurseries near Windsor, in the 1840s—long before the railways were built—shipped his roses and other shrubs by propeller-boat weekly through Lake Erie, the Welland Canal (to bypass Niagara Falls), across Lake Ontario, then on down the St. Lawrence River to Montreal and intermediate points, a distance of about 700 miles. His roses were budded at his own Canadian nursery, using imported budwood (we read he preferred Manetti rootstock), and were the same varieties then popular in Europe.

Undoubtedly during the last hundred years, the greatest single factor in bringing about the universality of the rose has been the development of the national rose societies, with their rose shows and test gardens and international ramifications. The interchange of periodicals, speakers, experience, draws us closer together into a universal fraternity, whose common basis is love of the rose. In our day, large parties of rose-lovers from the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand exchange trans-Pacific visits by air. International rose conferences attract the attendance of rosarians from every continent. Symbolic of this growing fellowship was the opening of the International Rose Garden at the 1967 World's Fair in Montreal, in which were planted 10,000 rose bushes of 100 varieties, donated by 16 different countries as being representative of their respective national contributions to the modern rose world.

Surely we are not presumptuous in proposing that an honored place should be accorded the rose in today's world, as a universal civilizing influence.

Corps of Judges

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Canadian Rose Society, in November 1969, appointed a special committee under the chairmanship of Mr. F. E. Goulding, for the following purposes: 1) To approve a list of rosarians from across Canada who would become the nucleus of a corps of judges accredited by the society, and 2) To request the corps of judges to formulate and define those requirements and qualifications necessary for future persons to become an accredited judge, approved by the society, and persons to be issued with the judge's certificate.

On October 28th, 1971, after considerable deliberation, the committee reported to the board of directors that they had selected 14 persons who would become the nucleus of a corps of judges accredited by the society.

In making their selection, the committee considered thoroughly the qualifications of all those to be selected and in particular gave special consideration to the following qualifications for membership in the nucleus of the corps of judges: 1) To be a member of the Canadian Rose Society in good standing, 2) To have served as a director or committee chairman for a period of years, 3) To have successfully grown roses and exhibited them in a recognized rose show in Canada or the United States, 4) To have received accreditation as a judge through a recognized rose or horticultural society, 5) To have been responsible for staging a recognized rose show and to have assisted in the drafting of a show's schedule, 6) To be able to identify at least 35 varieties or cultivars, 7) To have made a contribution by writing, broadcasting, lecturing or by any other constructive means to further the interests of the Canadian Rose Society, 8) To have served as a judge alone or under supervision of an accredited judge at a rose show of acceptable standards, and 9) To have personal qualifications necessary for a dedication to a code of ethics demanded by international rules of judging.

The committee recommended that the nucleus of the corps of

judges consist of the following members and that they be issued with an appropriate certificate to indicate their accreditation as a judge of specimen roses by the Canadian Rose Society: Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Mr. O. E. Bowles, Mr. John Bradshaw, Mr. Milton Cadsby, Mr. Charles Davis, Mr. F. E. Goulding, Mr. Tom Graham, Mr. E. B. Jubien, Mr. Robert Keith, Mr. P. E. A. McDougall, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Mr. Archie Selwood, Arthur J. Webster and Mrs. C. T. Wilson.

The board of directors of the society will sponsor a two-day judging course on the 21st and 22nd of June 1972. This will be for specimen judging only. Six expert lecturers will conduct the classes on the first day and on the second day written examinations will be held in the morning and specimen judging will occupy the afternoon. It is sincerely hoped that all who are interested in rose culture and in the exhibiting and judging of bloom will make a special effort to enroll for the course. In order to be prepared to absorb the lecture material, it is recommended that a reading program be followed in the interim. The Judging Manual of the American Rose Society, 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus, Ohio 43214, will be the best source of information. The judging course will be held at the Civic Garden Centre, Leslie Street and Lawrence Avenue East, Don Mills, Ontario.

My Favorite Rose

MILTON A. CADSBY, Q.C.

SINCE ASSUMING the editorship of the Canadian Rose Bulletin, I have asked several prominent rose growers to select their favorite. Each approached the task with some diffidence but ultimately made an excellent selection. Archie Selwood chose 'Josephine Bruce', Orville Bowles chose 'Tiffany' and Bob Keith chose 'Memoriam'. It is interesting to note that each of these roses is of the hybrid tea class and that all were introduced in the past 15 years. I suppose that it is reasonable to expect exhibitors to choose a variety of the hybrid tea class despite the many other fine varieties in other classes commercially available.

It is trite to say that the perfect hybrid rose has not been created. This fact alone is one incentive stimulating the interests of hybridizers, professional and amateur alike. When the variety 'Peace' was introduced many felt the goal had been reached. Superb as the variety proved to be, most of us recognize that it has one great failing: lack of scent. The uninitiated might think it would be a simple matter to create a rose identical to 'Peace' having scent. However, hybridizers do not primarily breed to produce a scented rose, other characteristics being more important to commercial success. I am told that this is so despite the fact that any person shown a beautiful rose bloom will almost always want to smell its perfume.

Many favorites for many reasons

The criteria by which a person chooses a favorite rose are many and some very personal. Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder and a person's preference in color will always influence the choice. The use to which a person puts his roses; landscaping, exhibiting, cutting, arranging or breeding, will affect his choice. I have grown hundreds of varieties over the past 20 years with enthusiasm, joy

and occasional disappointment. My wife has a favorite introduced quite a few years ago by the late Francis Meilland. This rose 'Premier Bal' is almost impossible to grow and is now difficult to find in commerce. It lacks vigorous growth and is a short bloomer producing at best a half dozen blooms per season. Why is it her favorite? Its cream petals, tinged with deep pink, represent the ultimate in beauty of bloom to her. Yet, because of its difficulty of culture, I could not choose it as a favorite.

Many blooms come to mind which have been special favorites in the garden. 'Super Star' for its wonderful color, vigor and continuous bloom; 'Piccadilly', a great bi-color of outstanding form and attractiveness; 'Dainty Bess' for its simple beauty and elusive perfume; 'Electron', which to me is pink perfection; and 'Garden Party' for its vigorous growth and production of wonderful blooms, many of high exhibition quality. This latter one, which won for me the best in show at a Canadian national rose show, has a special place in my heart. 'Prima Ballerina' and 'Paddy McGredy' are to me, among the finest of modern roses.

Since 'Crimson Glory' has lost its vigor, no really superb deep red rose has taken its place. There have been contenders: 'Josephine Bruce', 'Charles Mallerin' and recently 'National Trust' and 'John Waterer'. Perhaps 'Alec's Red' will prove to be a truly great one.

My favorite rose is one which has a special meaning for me. It is a rose bred by an amateur—one of our own members—the late Fred Blakeney, and introduced by the Canadian Nursery Trades Association and the Canadian Rose Society in honor of Canada's centennial. So you can see that loyalty and patriotism have influenced my choice. For Canadian nurserymen the promotion of my favorite rose was proof to them of their ability to market successfully new plant material of Canadian origin.

This project was the forerunner of the participation of the Canadian Nursery Trades Association and Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation in the Gardens Canada project which will soon be introducing many new plants originated here in Canada. The simple delight of Fred Blakeney when he opened the 1967 Canadian national show and modestly accepted the plaudits of the Canadian Nursery Trades Association and our society at a dinner following the opening, will be long remembered and treasured.

A long struggle to register this rose internationally recalls our ultimate success and our joy in seeing my favorite rose awarded "Prince of the Show" at the 1967 American Rose Society national show in Detroit. I recall the dedication of many members of our society to the introduction of this variety, particularly Henry Eddie, Spencer McConnell and our secretary, Betty McDougall. Well I recall her distress and chagrin when both she and I were



'Miss Canada' was sold in 1967 as the "Canadian rose to celebrate Canada's Centennial"

threatened with a law suit by the promoter of one of its competitors, magnificently promoted, but no longer visible in Canadian gardens.

Lacks international promotion

Many feared that the rose would be a disappointment when produced commercially and grown throughout Canada. They now know that their fears were groundless and that the rose has what it takes—due, at least in part, to the cross of ‘Peace’ × ‘Karl Herbst’. It’s a beautiful rose and cream bi-color of magnificent form with vigorous growth often producing blooms of exhibition quality. Fred Blakeney donated a trophy in honor of my favorite rose to the Canadian Rose Society which I have won with it in 1968, 1969 and 1971. Fittingly enough, the other winner of the trophy to date, in 1967, was Peter McDougall.

The large glossy foliage enhances its beauty and its stiff stems when properly pruned hold its beautiful blooms proudly erect. It has faults. It is very thorny and has a sprawling habit of growth but then so does ‘Josephine Bruce’ and ‘Crimson Glory’. If pruned to an inside bud, as is necessary in the case of those varieties, successful results will be obtained. It is unfortunate that my favorite rose has not received the international promotion necessary so that gardeners throughout the world might become acquainted with it and want to grow it in their gardens. It is widely available from Canadian nurserymen at modest price and I urge all who have not grown it to do so, particularly those of our members residing outside of Canada who are unable to obtain specimens in their own countries. Why not have a little bit of Canada in your rose garden by growing my favorite rose, ‘MISS CANADA’!

Color Photography and Roses

MILDRED MORGAN, A.P.S.A.

*The fairest and the sweetest rose
in time must fade and beauty lose.*

BUT, WITH PHOTOGRAPHY, your roses bloom throughout the year and remain a beautiful memory for a lifetime. Capture the glories of your garden—your treasured roses—in full color photography. Your flowers can provide 12 months of pleasure—not just a few weeks of peak beauty. Share your blooms with friends . . . study your newest roses in the comfort of your den . . . contemplate new plans for your rose garden . . . all with the ease of color photography.

And, it is easy! You do not need an expensive camera, or several lenses and miscellaneous other props. Any one of a dozen simple cameras will do the job well. You already have the greatest asset that you need . . . a love and understanding of your garden and especially your roses. With this basic requirement you are well on your way!

Photography of roses is no different from that of any other subject. The first objective to strive for is the feeling of depth, or dimension. This can be accomplished by the direction in which the light falls upon the rose and the camera position chosen by the photographer. Light coming from directly in front of the subject will give a strong design, but little feeling of texture or depth. Coming directly from the side, the light source will give roundness and texture to the flower. Light from directly behind will give only drama, or edge lighting. You can readily see how none of these can satisfactorily be used alone; the first type lacks texture and dimension, the second diminishes the design of the flower, while the last destroys the color and design since roses are not translucent flowers. This will show that the most desirable lighting is that striking the rose at a 45 degree angle.

Aluminum foil is best second light source

The best time of day is early in the morning or evening, in order to have 45 degree angle vertical as well as lateral light. One point to remember is that the sun is always shining and even though we human beings may not be able to see it because of some atmospheric condition, the camera lens can always do so and will render the textural detail. When the sun is shining, you will have a more dramatic picture. But, it is important to carefully watch where the shadows fall, because anytime you have sun you must have shadows and when your picture comes back (provided the exposure has been well handled) these are about four times darker than they appeared to the naked eye.

With this in mind, it will be seen that some form of second light source will be needed to fill in the cast shadows and the side of the flower opposite to where the light comes from, when making a medium to close-up picture. This second light source can be a flash or a piece of aluminum foil which has been crumpled to diffuse light and then spread out flat and, preferably, attached to cardboard to facilitate its use. A mirror held some distance away may also suffice. Caution must be used with the second light source in order not to destroy the shadow detail completely.

When the sun is not shining, the light is bouncing from all directions with pretty much the same intensity and no reflector is necessary.

Composition

To stand in front of any flower or bush to photograph it is called "taking the picture in plain"; to stand to either side is known as "taking the picture in perspective". The former will never give you as great a feeling of dimension as will the latter. Taking a picture in perspective will give a feeling of action because an angle or diagonal line will be created.

This brings us to the word "composition". What is this? Composition is merely a pleasing arrangement of the elements within the picture area. This means that, when taking position to photograph a shrub, bush or single bloom, we stand on the side of it which will allow the subject to appear to move towards the centre of the picture area rather than out of the side of it. As when

taking a picture of a person, you would not have the nose practically touching the edge of the frame.

With regard to the vertical camera position, it is desirable to be able to look into the centre of the flower. This might necessitate using a step-ladder, or crouching on the ground. Think again of a portrait, would we not want to look into the person's eyes? Why not think in terms of making a portrait of a rose or bush when working with flowers?

Let us think a little now about specimens. Whether we like it or not, we must accept the fact that nature supplies us with the subject material, but it is up to us to create the composition for our pictures. Do not be discouraged if, when you take the proper camera position, you find it is necessary to remove some blooms, buds or foliage in order to create a balanced and interesting composition. Unwanted elements not only create mergers, but can also make a picture appear untidy.

About the background

We now have waited until the angle and quality of light is as desired, and have chosen the specimen and are ready to photograph. But are we? What about the background? It is an important part of any picture. It should not dominate at any time, but there are many ways in which it may incorrectly take over. Let us examine eight of these possible problems with the background, and the easiest solutions.

The background may be too light. If this is the case, we can try to cast a shadow. Any picture which can be shot into shadow gains drama. When photographing a bush, it may be necessary to use a large article for this purpose. Quite often a high camera position can help.

The background may be too dark. This makes your picture too contrasty, which creates a feeling of heaviness which is not in harmony with roses. Try to backlight your bush with a mirror in such cases, but be careful not to reflect the strong light back into your camera lens. The mirror may be used as far away from the bush as you desire—I have used one 65 feet away from the subject. This technique will give your bush a feeling of being separated from the dark background.

If the background is too large, it is indicative that the



'ROSY MANTLE' (climber)
'New Dawn' × 'Prima Ballerina'
Raised by J. Cocker & Sons Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1970



'NATIONAL TRUST' (H.T.)
'Evelyn Fison' × 'King of Hearts'
Raised by S. McGredy IV, N. Ireland
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1970

photographer either stood too far away from the subject material, or did not have the necessary equipment to create a large enough image. The first problem is easily corrected by moving closer. To correct the second, I suggest as careful a study of light and composition as if you had the proper equipment, then take the picture, and after you get it back from the processors, return it to them for enlargement and cropping. This usually turns out to be better than had the photographer gone too close with improper equipment and thereby created distortion.

If the background appears too small, ugliness is created. The centre of interest should occupy two-thirds of the picture area. If one enlarges it beyond life-size, a subject as large as a hybrid tea rose invariably looks gross. Such treatment should be reserved for minute subject material. In making your composition with a small amount of background, strive for an interesting design in the background area.

A cluttered background will ruin a picture. Investigate, as with a fine-tooth comb, all aspects of the background as well as the foreground for it is amazing, when your pictures come back from the processor, how many light spots (from sun hitting a leaf), dark holes (where sun did not penetrate) or general perimeter mergers there can be. If you are working through the lens, you can control this after setting the composition of the picture by deliberately focusing completely on the background. This will make your actual picture go out of focus, and you can remove or correct whatever is necessary in the background. Remember to also do the same thing with the foreground. When these steps have been taken, re-focus on your subject material and you will be ready to compute your exposure and take the picture.

The background may be out of focus. If it is part of and necessary to the picture, it should be in sharp focus. However, there is nothing to be gained, and many times much to be lost, by carelessly using the smallest aperture in order to have the entire background in focus. This can bring unwanted material into sharp focus. Use a depth of field sufficient for the composition.

Often too, the background can be too much in focus. In many pictures the background material adds nothing to the composition, or is too far away from the centre of interest for sharp focus to be technically possible. In these instances, the goal is to have the back-

ground completely out of focus, since half in and half out is poor technique. With macro lenses, it is quite simple to obtain this selected focus, but with standard lenses it is difficult because the depth of field is great. A telephoto lens also makes it difficult to put the background out of focus.

The final problem with background dominating a picture has to do with it being the wrong color. When composing a picture, think in terms of harmony—adjacent colors are always harmonious and can be used in almost equal quantities, whereas contrasting colors easily quarrel with each other and should be used in small quantity against each other. So, take your mind back to a color wheel and choose an artificial background accordingly.

Decide on shutter speed first

Exposure is often a problem in the photographer's mind. It need not be, since there are only three things to remember. One is that we need sufficient light to give an exposure which will allow good color. The second is that we need an exposure with sufficient depth of focus for full clarity of the picture. However, when photographing outside, the intrinsic movement must, of necessity, take precedence over anything else, and this is the most important point number three. What good would a picture with good color and depth of focus be if it was unsharp?

Shutter speed should be decided first of all. The closer one photographs from, or the more one enlarges the image, the greater any apparent movement will be. One often feels that this movement never ceases, but such is not the case. If you will still your own thoughts and be patient, you can even hear when the wind is still. As a prop, find yourself a couple of twigs with a small crotch and place them in the ground on each side of the main stem of your subject. Taking for granted that you have your camera on a tripod (which is the best way to obtain a sharp picture), if you look through your viewfinder you will soon learn how much out of focus your picture can be if the shutter is snapped while there is a breeze. Your composition could be in sharp focus to begin with, but the movement caused by ever-so-gentle breezes could destroy this.

It will be seen, therefore, that there are three ways that a picture can look unsharp: 1) through insufficient depth of focus

(where some parts of the image are sharp and some blurred), 2) breeze blowing (where only moving parts of the composition are out of focus), and 3) camera movement during exposure (where nothing is in sharp focus).

A few hints for indoors

Indoors, there is a different situation. While you do not have wind movement to consider, thereby eliminating the importance of the shutter speed, you do have the angle of light and distance of background from subject material with which to contend. Since the photographer has control of where the light is placed, whether flash or photoflood, it is essential to place it on the side of the camera toward which the centre of interest is facing, in order that the cast shadow will not destroy the picture but be outside the area. If using a flash which cannot be removed from the camera, the centre of interest will, of necessity, have to face the one direction. Place the background at an oblique angle to the composition in order to have a more interesting tonal quality, for light travels in the straight path with the angle of incidence coinciding with the angle of refraction.

The final step is actual exposure. Facing in the direction from which the camera will be used to make the exposure, hold your light meter as far away from the rose as the length of the diameter of the composition area. Be careful not to allow the shadow of your meter or yourself to fall on the subject. Indoor lighting falls off quickly, so I would suggest that, having spent so much time and patience on the making of your picture, you take a couple more minutes bracketing the exposure. We do not bracket to get a good exposure—we take the reading carefully, and bracket only for variation of tone. Indoor pictures should be bracketed by one-third to one-half of one *f* stop and outdoor pictures by two-thirds to one stop.

The love of roses is well known. In this article I have tried to acquaint you with some of the basic fundamentals of photographing them. I have grown flowers all my life, but I can assure you that I found an added dimension of understanding and beauty when I started to photograph them. You will too! So . . . the taking of color slides or pictures is relatively easy. Frankly, it is easier to capture the peak of the blooms with the camera than to plant,

nurture and cultivate one's rose gardens. And, your "picture flowers" last throughout the year—for your own enjoyment and that of your friends. A color slide will really convince your wife/husband that your latest rose beauties are even better than last year.

Photography of roses is yours to enjoy. Plan to be ready before the buds unfold. Good growing . . . and good shooting!

Some Compatibility Studies with Benlate

DR. GEORGE AND NORA JORGENSEN

Hollywood, California

WHEN THE FUNGICIDE, BENLATE, became available to U.S.A. rosarians, we immediately became concerned with the question of chemical compatibility. During the past 20-odd years we have carried on a series of studies in plant nutrition centering upon foliar or leaf feeding of plants and shrubs. With Benlate available, we wanted to know whether or not a combination of RA-PID-GRO (the foliar plant food we use) with Benlate in an aqueous solution could create compatibility complications; that is, whether the Benlate part of the solution could interfere with the nutritional value of the plant food, and conversely, whether the plant food could retard the fungicidal qualities of Benlate. To satisfy ourselves on these questions we initiated a series of tests in our midwest and west coast gardens during the growing seasons of 1970 and 1971.

In our studies, in the field of plant nutrition through foliar feeding, we have maintained careful records covering the growth and bloom behavior of our roses, subsisting entirely on foliar feeding routines. Armed with that background, we ran a series of tests using the roses in both of our gardens.

In our midwest studies, four beds of mature Hybrid Tea roses, four to a bed, were used. These included 'Sterling Silver' (a rose highly susceptible to Powdery Mildew), 'Chrysler Imperial', 'Royal Highness' and 'American Heritage'. This group was used exclusively for the purpose of trying to determine the compatibility factor of Benlate combined with the foliar plant food.

Foliar food, fungicide and insecticides

In the California studies, three beds of mature Hybrid Tea roses, four to a bed, were used. These included 'Helen Traubel', 'Crimson Glory' and 'Tropicana'. This group of roses was used in a combination study of the effect created by combining the Foliar food-Benlate solution with three commonly used insecticides. Thus the bed of 'Helen Traubel' roses was treated with the fungicide-nutrient solution to which had been added the recommended quantity of Malathion; the bed of 'Crimson Glory' roses was treated with a similar combination in which was used the prescribed quantity of Methoxychlor, and the bed of 'Tropicana' roses was subjected to the fungicide-nutrient solution containing also the insecticide, Spectracide (25% Diazinon).

The procedure consisted of spraying the roses at ten-day intervals to thoroughly drench the leaf systems. All of these roses were kept under careful observation with special consideration of growth and bloom patterns on the one hand, and on the other, to determine the fungicidal efficiency of the added Benlate, as well as the lethal performance of the named insecticides.

Mid-west combination of two products successful

It was our observation that the combination of Benlate with the nutrient solution only, did not in any manner affect the growth and bloom patterns of the involved roses. In other words, the nutritional value of the foliar food remained stable. As a matter of fact, the bed of 'Sterling Silver' roses revealed a substantial increase in growth and blooms over that observed the previous year. Possibly this was due to early control of an initial infection with Powdery Mildew and Blackspot.

Similar early control of infection in the other groups of roses was observed with complete absence of infection during the remainder of the season, indicating that the Benlate part of the solution had lost none of its effectivity by being combined with the foliar food. Thus, the recorded observations do indicate that Benlate remains effective when combined with the foliar plant food, and that the nutritional value of the foliar nutrient, likewise, was not impaired by addition of Benlate to the aqueous spray solutions.

Out of these studies has come additional interesting data. It was our observation that Benlate, while it apparently does *not kill*

the Blackspot fungus, it does *prevent* invasion of rose leaves by the spores. This suggests that Benlate is an excellent and valuable indirect prophylactic in this important field of fungus infection control. There is available a wide spectrum of chemical Blackspot controls, but an additional agent can be of much aid in controlling this serious and highly destructive fungal plant disease.

Effect on mites is side benefit

Damage to our roses by mites has been a problem for several years. The application of Benlate, in conjunction with our nutrient solution, effected an immediate abatement of mite invasion. It has been our observation that here again we have an indirect approach. Benlate apparently does not destroy invading mites, but it does interfere with the fertility of mite eggs, thus perhaps, acting as an ovicide. At any rate, our roses remained free from mites during the period of these tests. Moreover, continued observation indicates that Benlate first acts as a topical application and subsequently as a systemic agent, swinging into effect to prolong the protection.

From this summary of our testing activities it would appear that Benlate not only is a valuable weapon in the control of Powdery Mildew, but also in the protection of roses against infection and invasion of Blackspot and mites, acting first as a topical agent and later as a systemic.

Completely compatible with the insecticides

With reference to our studies with Benlate in combination with three commonly used insecticides, we were unable to observe any decrease in the insecticidal potential.

The reported non-toxicity of Benlate for warm-blooded animals and man inspires us to carry out an additional series of tests to examine a possible usefulness of Benlate in connection with such common zones of trouble as early and late blight of tomatoes, the current virus vulnerability of snap beans, and fungi affecting potatoes. We plan to undertake these studies at a later date, possibly during the growing season of 1972. However, until further studies have indicated a complete safety through the use of Benlate in these fields of studies, the fungicide should not be used on fruit and vegetables serving as foods for the lower animals and man.

Development Concepts for VanDusen Botanical Gardens

WILLIAM C. LIVINGSTONE

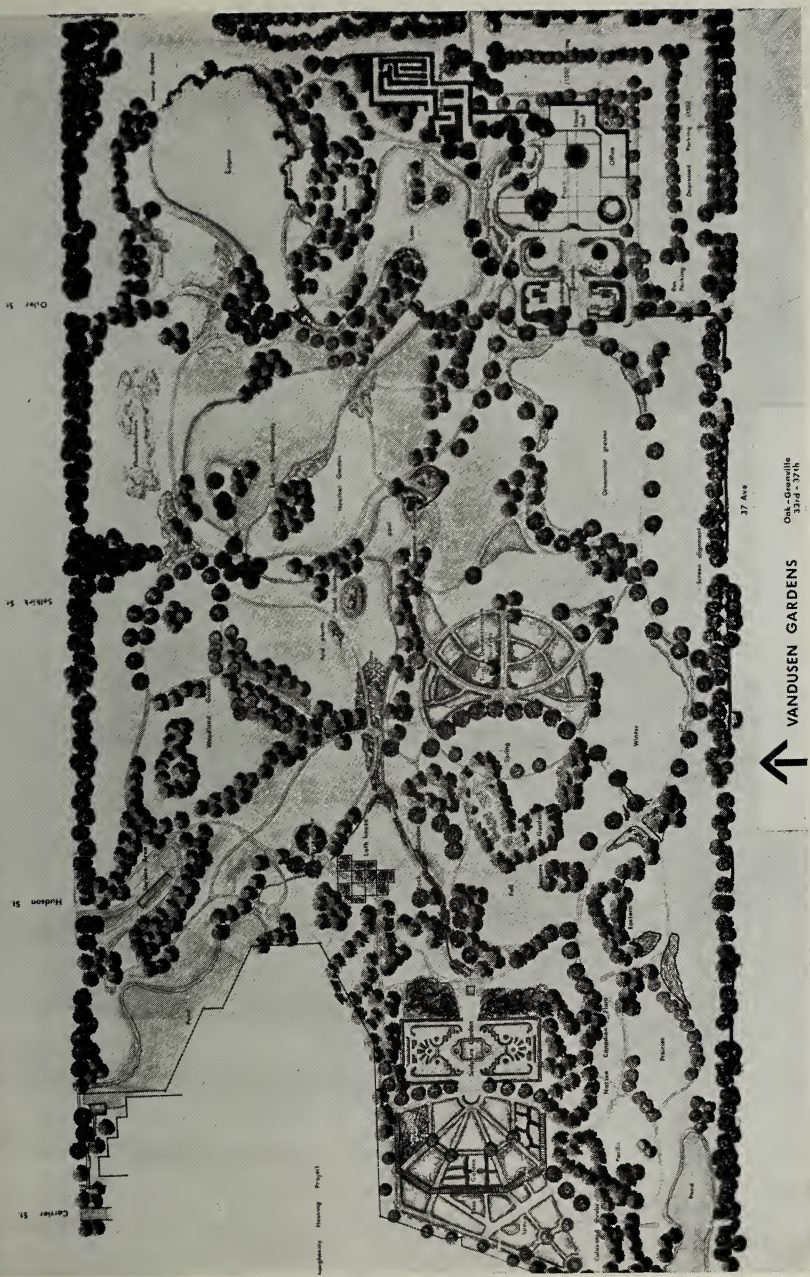
PUBLIC SUPPORT for the preservation and development of parks in the Vancouver area has always been of paramount importance to its citizens. The concept for a botanical garden was borne from such a dedication. A group of citizens endowed with the unselfish desire to preserve 67 acres of an abandoned golf course as an open park area, provided the incentive that later developed into a reality for such a garden.

On the basis of local enthusiasm, several small informal meetings in 1966 laid the ground work for a visit by Dr. A. Fletcher of the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens, Scotland, to advise on the feasibility of such a concept. Extensive on-the-site surveys resolved any doubts as to its potential as a garden where interpretative horticulture programs could provide an insight into the fascinating world of plants and their use in the modern landscape.

An impasse resulting from inadequate funds was finally resolved and in January 1971 an agreement was signed between the three major contributors: Province of British Columbia, City of Vancouver and the Vancouver Foundation. Funds amounting to some \$3,000,000 were provided to purchase and develop some 55.5 acres of the site for a botanical display garden. Following the signing of a legal agreement, the property was transferred to the Vancouver Board of Parks and Public Recreation to develop and operate in the interest of the citizens of British Columbia. Thus followed the naming in honor of Mr. W. J. VanDusen, president of the Vancouver Foundation and one of Vancouver's most respected citizens.

Botanic gardens must have closer relationships with communities

During the formative years, numerous and varied plans were explored, studied and researched, previous to arriving at a concep-



↑ VAN DUSEN GARDENS
 Oak - Granville
 33rd - 37th
 Overall plan of Vancouver's VanDusen Gardens
 Parking for buses and 270 cars is shown at lower right

tual plan that would provide interest to all facets of gardening. Areas for nature-oriented programs, test gardens for new cultivars and species, and small landscaped gardens adaptable to the average city lot were to provide ideas and incentive to the average gardener.

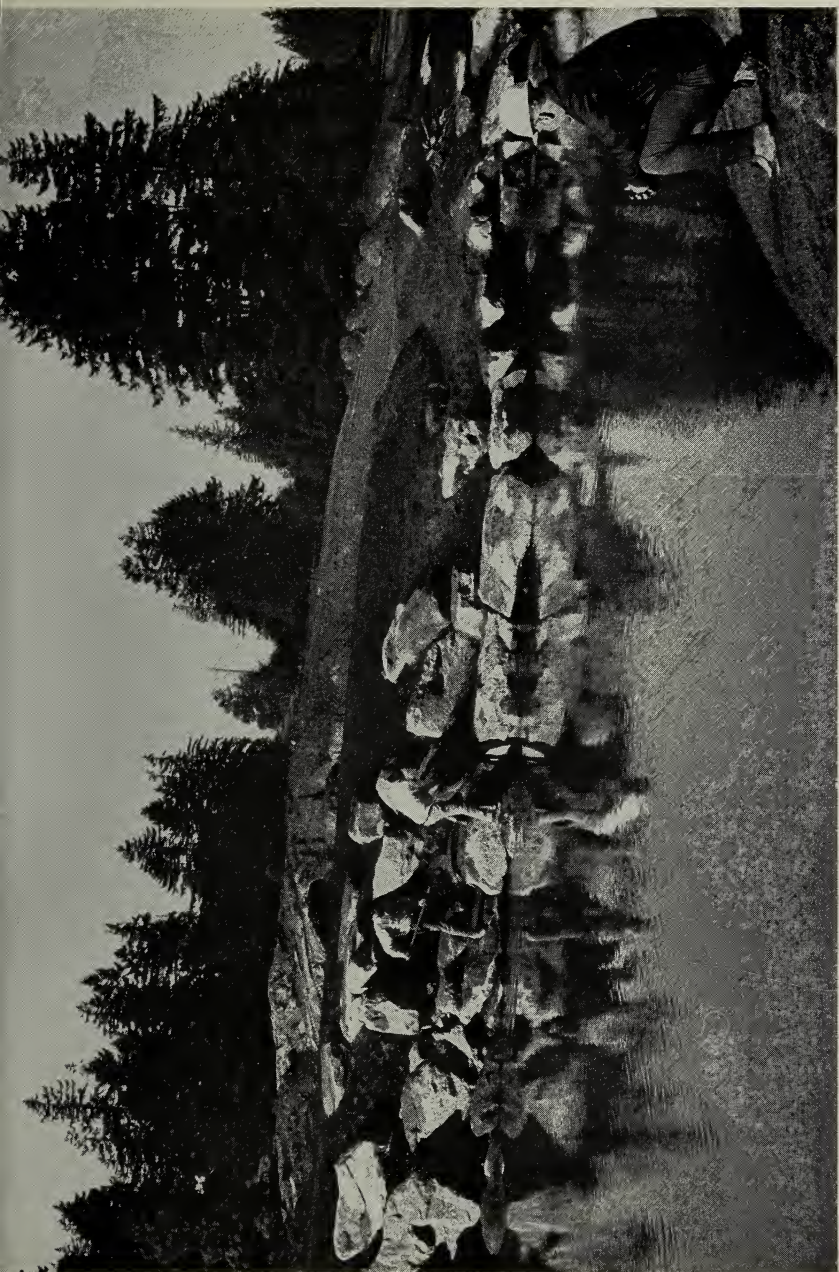
If our cities are to remain liveable, then we must provide the amenities that are basic to humanity. The importance of plants and their relationship to a better city environment has to be demonstrated not only to children, but to all age groups. To stimulate this interest, botanic gardens must broaden their scope of activities and assume a closer relationship with all segments of the community. In the age of electronics and mass distribution of news services, it is now possible to attract a much wider and more interested public participation than was possible in the past.

With a tremendous upsurge in travel over the past decade, people are becoming more sophisticated in their appreciation of plants and the landscape. It therefore becomes important that this interest be retained on a local level. Attraction and interest being synonymous, colorful plantings become important to the majority of visitors to the garden. Introduction of a large selection of plants, adaptable to the modern trend of outdoor living is important to the home gardener. Attractively designed buildings, complete with information centres covering all facets of horticulture, facilities to cater to children and a wide variety of horticulture groups, are all envisioned as our long range objectives for the new garden.

Vancouver, with a climate unique in Canada, lends itself to a much wider selection of plants than is possible in cities of the prairies or eastern provinces. Plants indigenous to many of the temperate zones of the world do well in the local area. To fully exploit this unique horticulture potential we have assembled several interesting plant collections. While such collections are not uncommon to the Vancouver area, the opportunity to display them in a public garden has been limited because of inadequate areas, that provided an ideal landscape setting and protection from vandalism. This we feel can be provided in the new VanDusen Botanical Gardens now under development.

Further advice from Edinburgh

To ensure that no duplication of efforts would exist between the new University of British Columbia Botanical Gardens and



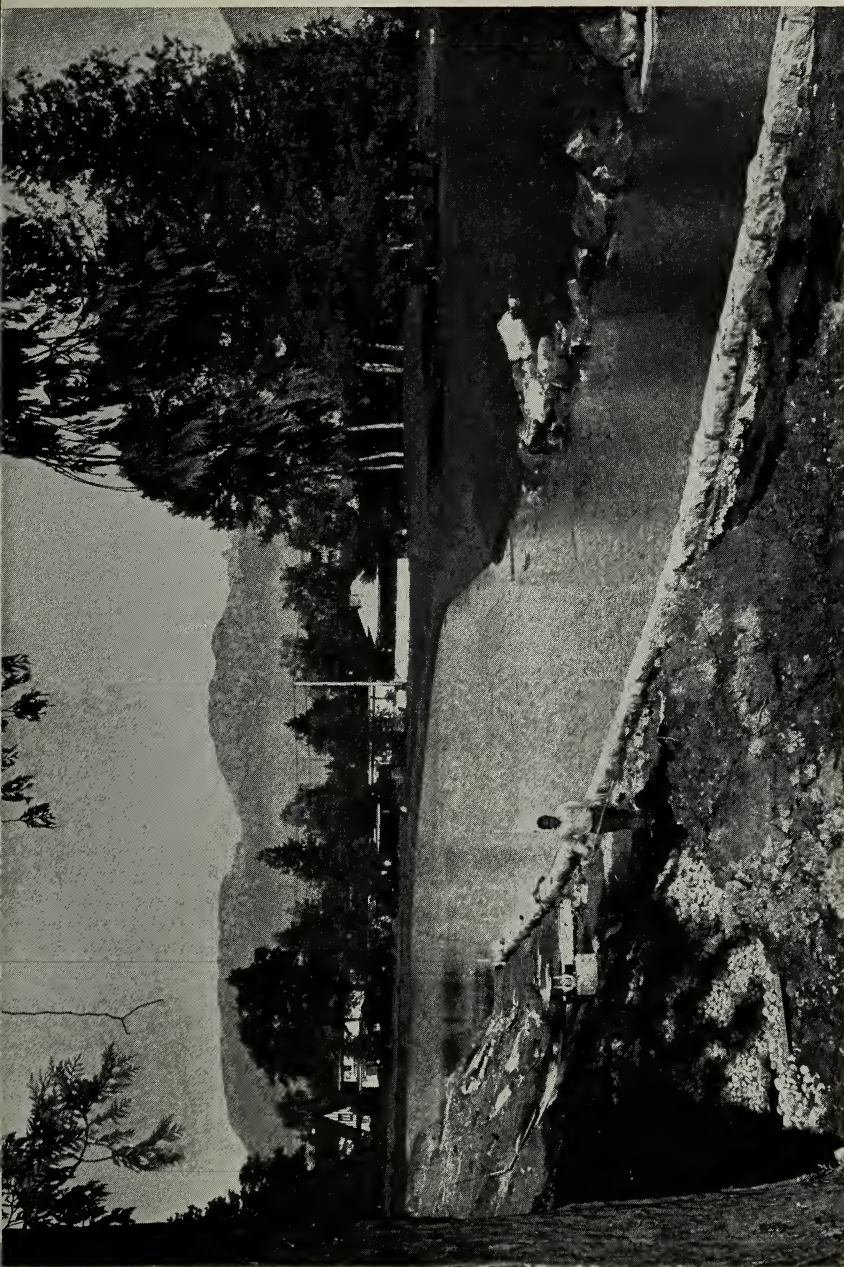
Construction on the VanDusen Gardens during 1971. Note existing large trees which will give the gardens an established appearance immediately

the nearby VanDusen Gardens, an invitation to visit in mid-1971 was extended to Dr. Henderson, recently appointed as regius keeper of Edinburgh Botanical Gardens. He was to review, advise and provide guidelines that would permit development to proceed on a practical and realistic basis. Aims and objectives suggested in Dr. Henderson's report placed emphasis on a program that emphasizes the horticulture exploitation of plants by man, plus the selection and testing of cultivars and species as part of a long term program.

The report further suggested the need of the garden to further man's aim with plants in relation to horticulture and private gardens, and to develop the garden as an advisory and educational facility so far as can be accomplished with the limits of an artificially contrived garden. Also emphasized in the report was the need to project the long range educational activities of the garden that would eventually unify the educational potential of the natural areas of famous Stanley Park and the man-made environment of our new Bloedel Conservatory.

Design of the garden pointed to the necessity of a garden superbly landscaped, with the main content to be permanent plantings of species and cultivars most adaptable to the Vancouver climate. A careful record of planting, dates and source of material will require a record system with index plantings, plus a finder system for plants in the garden.

In garden planning, experience has taught us that to retain public interest, we must develop a garden that caters to all segments of society. A visit to a garden must, apart from its educational aspects, provide areas for relaxation and meditation. While garden appreciation, like art, is personal, its value to the individual can only be measured by his or her experience within the garden. There are, however, a number of things that are basic to everyone in their appreciation of a garden. The love of flowers is universal, rarely do we meet anyone who does not like or appreciate them. The natural landscape, always difficult to duplicate, is another expression with universal appeal. Water, apart from its functional use, is in all probability the most universal appealing element we work with in the landscape.



Vancouver's famous mountain background is apparent here, with one of 'The Lions' visible in the centre

Natural setting in an urban environment

Our choice of a central focal point for the new garden was a grouping of small lakes with varying elevations and a wide variety of experiences. Peripheral walks will border collections of aquatic plants, rare water fowl and swamp areas. From an ornamental bridge one will view either the placid waters of the lake or listen to the sound of a waterfall as it drops over its rocky precipice to the lake below. Contouring of the adjacent areas have provided a natural transition between the lakes and large plantings of well-established native conifers. Here, under the protection of the forest canopy, large collections of rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias and heaths will provide a year-round display. Peat and fern gardens with plantings of naturalized bulbs, lilies and primulas will reveal how gardens can be diversified to provide a natural setting in proximity to the urban environment.

As one proceeds to the higher, more exposed, elevations of the site, our main point of interest will centre on a large rock garden of some two to three acres. Collections of alpine and plants complementary to the garden are being collected and propagated in our nursery in anticipation of completion.

Formal areas of the garden have been envisioned to include a sculpture garden, rose test garden, demonstration gardens, including several small home gardens adaptable to the average city lot. While details of the formal areas are still under study with the possibility of some minor changes, the development of the garden is proceeding on schedule with funds available.

Amongst the major decisions of the garden facing the Park Board during the year 1972 will be the appointment of a director. Following this decision, an extensive program of planting will be undertaken in the hope that the garden will be open to the public, complete with buildings, all within the projected four-year period.

Rose Nomenclature*

MARK STOCKDALE

WHICH SOUNDS most pleasant to our Anglo-Saxon ears, 'Mission Bells' or 'Parkdirektor Riggers'? 'Ritter von Barmstede' or 'Bantry Bay'? Would we buy a rose called 'Mainzer Fastnacht', or when called by its synonymous title, 'Blue Moon'? Perhaps these names sound beautiful in German; undoubtedly they are fine roses, and the Germans are in the forefront of the world's hybridizers. Acceptable names are so important to sales that even 'Super Star' was changed to 'Tropicana', whilst 'Danse du Feu' was denigrated to 'Spectacular', surely a retrograde step.

Once the names of the military rang through the rose world like bugle calls—Generals: MacArthur, Jacqueminot and Kitchener, Haig, Napoleon and Marechal Niel, but I prefer *Rosa hugonis*, leaving me with visions of the missionary Father Hugh Cavanagh (an Irish priest who worked with the French and was known by them as Père Hugo), struggling through the deserts of Mongolia to bring his plantwood home 12,000 miles to Kew Gardens. Feminine names dominate the field, while the most popular choice seems to be one's own mother—one with which I cannot argue. Sometimes we have a famous name tied to a very ordinary rose, like Winston Churchill; will posterity judge him likewise?

A gold medal before death

The grandchildren of Gail Borden paid Kordes to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of his birth; as he was an enthusiastic rosarian, they really hit the jackpot with a fine rose. So often roses are named after good friends: Sam McGredy chose 'Uncle Walter' to repay, in some part his uncle who held the business together while Sam, like so many of us, went to war. Speaking of

* Reprinted from *The Rose Bed*, monthly bulletin of the Vancouver Rose Society.

wars, two German prisoners in England in 1915, Wilhelm Kordes and Karl Herbst became friends; met again in 1926, and Karl Herbst agreed to become the foreman at Sparrieshoop (a fine shrub rose). Even before World War I, Henry Morse and Kordes had become firm friends, and named their rose after each other's families; culminating in that good red, 'Ernest H. Morse', receiving a gold medal during the last year of Ernest's life.

We are all familiar with the line names: 'McGredy's Ivory', Yellow, Scarlet, Triumph, Wonder Pride and Sunset; the Poulsen girls: Else, Karen Anne, Ellen, Kirsten and Nina; and all the Wheatcrofts; the Armstrongs; the Meillands and the Mallerins. But times change, and we have the interesting Cocker/Harkness line, where they attempt to enjoy the best of both factors with their King Arthur series: 'Sir Galahad', 'Guinivere', 'Sir Lancelot' and 'Merlin', names that tie together and yet sound pleasant to us. I suppose the perfect rose name would sound good, conform to a line and indicate the color of the bloom, but I am not sure how to find all this in one name. Three of my favorite names and roses are: 'Betty Uprichard', 'Iceberg' and 'Fritz Thiedemann'. Betty was very beautiful and was killed instantly while hunting in Ireland; breaking her neck in a fall. 'Iceberg' has most of the virtues, both as a name and as a rose. I remember reading about Fritz in the China Mail in 1948, when he won a gold medal in the Olympics, jumping with his horse without a fault. Living in China years ago, I did not dream that I would admire such beautiful blooms on my fence; surely Fritz's bloom must be the finest of the Climbing HT's, and I have tried most of the better known varieties. Tell me, how does one bloom make a rose remontant?

Long names a detriment

One of the complicating factors in the naming of new cultivars is the necessary avoidance of repeating a name. One must constantly search for new names, and remember there are thousands of roses that have disappeared from the catalogues. Josephine had over 300 varieties at Malmaison, while her belligerent husband stamped over Europe. I think it is safe to state that too long a title cannot be endured. 'Souvenir de Jacques Verschuren' is a pretty fair rose, but it has disappeared from commerce, and I feel its unmanageable name could not have helped; though it will be interest-



First Prize entries at the 1970 Autumn Show –
Above: Class 8. A box of 12 specimen blooms, distinct
Below: Class 12. Bowl of H.T. roses, not more than 18 stems,
 6 or more varieties





'LORNA DOONE' (floribunda)
'Red Dandy' × 'Lilli Marlene'
Raised by R. Harkness & Co. Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1969

ing to follow the course of 'Miss All-American Beauty' (in Europe named 'Maria Callas').

Many of our roses are named after towns and cities: 'Gloire De Dijon', 'Burnaby', 'Westminster' and 'Vienna Charm', 'Charm of Paris', and 'Paris-Match', 'Copenhagen' and 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago Peace' and 'Brandenburg'. My choice has to be 'Hamburger Phoenix', the city surely arising from the ashes of World War II. Mind you, I cannot get the rose to grow, but the fault must be mine.

'City of York', the finest climber I grow, and I have more than my share, I see is rated the second best by the A.R.S., but still largely ignored in Vancouver. I like 'Dortmund', another rose named after a city and a near faultless shrub; while 'Koln am Rhein', a fine Climber, is not sold in the province. Many roses must be named for the local market. In Germany we have 'Gruss an Berlin', 'Zweibrucken' and 'Gruss an Koblenz', names which must create problems overseas; while 'Mojave' and 'La Jolla' are rarely pronounced correctly in England. I know I am not sure how to say some of these rose names anyway. I say Paris incorrectly, preferring the anglicized version we all use, but with 'Etoile de Hollande' and 'Isabel de Ortiz' I cannot make up my mind which way to jump.

The task of naming new cultivars is one hardly likely to loom too large in the daily problems besetting our members. Personally, I long ago decided to call my first successful rose 'Ruth Stockdale' after my dear mother, a true rosarian. You know, I am an unrepentant royalist, and when I look at any list of modern roses, and judge the aptness of their chosen names, I think of 'Queen Elizabeth', and think, now there is a rose well named—but I wonder how that one goes down in Japan?

World Federation of Rose Societies

ROBERT H. KEITH

NEW ZEALAND, ROSE WORLD 1971. One of the features of this unique gathering of rosarians was the establishment of a World Federation of Rose Societies. Such an organization had been under consideration for some time. In 1968 at the fourth International Rose Conference held in London, England, an International Federation of National Rose Societies was created and out of this finally came the World Federation.

In New Zealand, first a World Federation committee was set up with two delegates from each country. Mrs. W. (Sylvia) Lyzaniwsky and I represented The Canadian Rose Society. Meetings were held each day throughout the convention week. A draft constitution and rules were introduced as a basis for discussion. From this emerged the final draft which passed with only minor changes. The constitution sets up the mechanics of the federation, such as membership, management and financial arrangements. However, for those of us interested in roses, the importance and meaning is in the objects of the federation which are: (1) To encourage and facilitate the interchange of information about and knowledge of the rose between national rose societies; (2) To co-ordinate the holding of international conventions and exhibitions; (3) To encourage and, when appropriate, sponsor research into problems concerning the rose; (4) To establish common standards for judging new seedling roses; (5) To assist in co-ordinating the registration of rose names; (6) To establish a uniform system of rose classification; (7) To grant international honors and/or awards; and (8) To encourage and advance international co-operation on all other matters concerning the rose.

On Friday, November 12, the final meeting of the federation committee was held. The constitution was adopted and the World Federation of Rose Societies came into being. There followed immediately a meeting of the council. At this meeting a president for the duration of the New Zealand convention was elected in the person of Mr. D. S. Butcher, president of the National Rose Society of New Zealand. The constitution and rules of the federation were discussed by the council and an election of officers for the ensuing period was conducted. Elected as president was Dr. R. C. Allen, who is vice-president of the American Rose Society; elected deputy president was Mr. Frank M. Bowen of Great Britain; secretary is Mr. L. G. Turner also of Great Britain; and the treasurer is Frau Rosenthal of Germany.

Operating committees, on the basis of member countries, were also appointed. The society in the countries named to each committee will indicate the individuals to represent them. The committees are: (1) general management; (2) convention; (3) classification and registration; and (4) publications. Canada was named to the convention committee in anticipation of the next (second) world rose convention to be held in the U.S.A. in 1974.

Secretaries of the national roses societies around the world will be receiving communications from the federation secretary in the near future.

The World Federation delegates had a most interesting extra-curricular activity when they attended a reception by the Maori Queen, Dame Te Yata. This was at the Maori community in the town of Ngaruawahia, about 15 miles from Hamilton. It was a great honor and provided a fascinating glimpse of native New Zealand culture.

Mrs. Lyzaniwsky and I both considered it an honor to represent The Canadian Rose Society at the formation of the World Federation in New Zealand.

Roses Old and New in Small Modern Gardens

NANCY STEEN

ALL OVER THE WORLD, in many and varied ways, great changes are taking place; and this is very apparent in gardens. With the pressures of modern life and the difficulties experienced in obtaining trained help, many gardens have had to be simplified and even reduced in size. In fact, where huge apartments soar skywards, the intimate garden has almost disappeared in favor of communal lawns and trees. Even for those lucky enough to own a garden, several things must be taken into consideration—the age of the owners, the likelihood of obtaining help, and the vagaries of the climate. Because of these factors, much thought and care must be exercised when planning a small garden, whether the site is in temperate New Zealand—which had no native roses—or in the more extreme climate of Canada, home of many wild roses. Otherwise, the same things apply in both countries.

Lovely and haunting as are many of the true old roses—mostly summer-flowering, unfortunately—where space is limited, it would be wiser to seek out those varieties that flower recurrently, and give joy for many months. Which roses then can be recommended to give pleasure over a long period? In New Zealand, this question could be answered easily, for there are quite a number of tried and treasured old roses easily incorporated into a modern garden scheme. The floriferous 'Pink Four Season's Rose'—a Damask of western origin—is excellent here; but may not perform well in Canada. However, we do grow a number of attractive varieties of *Rosa chinensis*—a hardy Asiatic rose—which does survive in the vigorous climate of your northern country. 'Le Vésuve', 'Queen Mab', 'Fabvier', 'Old Blush China' and the 'Single Pink



The Portland rose 'Jacques Cartier'

China' are a few of our hardy treasures. Tea, Bourbon, and Portland Roses, as well as Hybrid Perpetuals, all have a common ancestor in the wiry China Rose, though none are as free-flowering or as hardy as the true type.

A carpet to suit the taste

These roses will survive out-of-doors throughout the year in this southern land—the Chinas and Tea Roses brighten many a garden during the wet winter months—a weakness in the neck of the flower being compensated for by masses of bloom on evergreen plants. Plants with interesting foliage make good companions for these small roses. When searching for the native roses—*acicularis* and *macounii*—on the lower slopes of the Rocky Mountains, we discovered that the extremely healthy bushes were closely carpeted beneath with wild *Aquilegias*, *Asters*, *Artemisias* and *Delphiniums*, and many other hardy species; and charming they looked on those rocky slopes. In the confined area of a small modern garden, where every inch of ground is valuable, perimeter planting is an asset, as this leaves ample space for paved or grassed play areas. Roses, climbers, small shrubs, perennials and carpeting plants can be chosen to suit all tastes, and all purses.

Truly hardy, the Asian *Rosa rugosa* has long been naturalized in Canada, and is quite a feature in some areas. Lovely hybrids of this healthy rose do well in New Zealand, being attractive for a long period. 'Frau Dagmar Hastrup', 'Belle Poitevine', 'Roseaie de l'Hay' and 'Souvenir de Philemon Cochet' are all in bloom at the moment, and are greatly admired for their fine foliage, lovely flowers and showy hips. However, because of lush spring growth about the time of the equinoxial gales, the young shoots, with their fresh green leaves and elegant buds are frequently blown off, unless in a sheltered area. The second lot of growth appears to be tougher, and by that time, the destructive winds have lessened. Such damage probably would not occur in Canada, as new growth would be sturdier than in a semi-tropical area.

The new *rugosa* hybrid, 'Martin Frobisher', hybridized at Ottawa is now flowering in our New Zealand garden, and creating a great deal of interest. What a boon to Canadian gardeners when more such roses become available.

Roses even withstand fire

Though we do not grow many tubbed roses—just a hardy few to fill in odd gaps—rosarians overseas do take advantage of this method of culture. Quite large roses, in square containers, decorated many a city courtyard and terrace. In a moderate climate, these bushes could remain outside all winter; but in colder areas some shelter would be necessary. When in Europe, we were amazed to see large numbers of potted citrus trees. Incredibly, all had to be moved into winter quarters. Wilhelm Kordes of Germany advocates placing potted roses into cold frames in winter—even old Hybrid Perpetuals. In New Zealand these roses grow into enormous shrubs, and would soon outgrow even a large container. ‘Baronne Prevost’, which came from an old cemetery—‘Paul Neyron’, which was sent to us from India—and ‘Souvenir du Docteur Jamain’ all grow into fine shrubs; but could be cut back hard in a colder climate. Some years ago, we discovered that a tiny piece of root—accidentally left in the ground when a bush of the old Hybrid Perpetual, ‘Jules Margottin’, had been removed—had begun to shoot. Within two years, we had another sturdy bush of the same old rose full of flower once more. A useful point this for Canada! Roses on their own roots, even if hard cut back by frost, will shoot again, often with renewed vigor. In New Zealand, treasured roses were planted frequently against the walls of wooden homes; but, sad to relate, numbers of charming homes were destroyed by fire—the roses with them. However, in many instances the roses, especially China ones on their own roots, soon appeared again to flourish amidst the ruins. This shows how some roses can survive frost, fire and even floods.

There are two medium-sized, upright and free flowering roses that delight owners of small gardens. These belong to the Portland family. One is the heavily-scented, double, rose-pink ‘Jacques Cartier’ which was named in honor of the French navigator who discovered the great St. Lawrence waterway. This rose has fine foliage and decorative buds. It could be cut back hard, and would suit tub culture. A close relative, with looser, slightly ruffled rose blooms is the ‘Comte de Chambord’. This French nobleman was a grandson of Charles X, and a son of the Duc de Berri who was assassinated on the steps of the Paris opera house. Both these sturdy

Portland Roses, called after famous men, would be an asset in a small garden if they could be persuaded to withstand extreme weather conditions.

The *rugosa* roses that flourish in Canada make delightful hedges—hedges we admired in many countries. Both the wild type and the decorative hybrids were used for this purpose. China Roses also, if clipped well back once a year, make colorful low hedges for a small garden. These hardy roses, well able to withstand a vigorous climate, make flourishing hedges also in tropical Honolulu. Strange companions these for *Crotons*, *Frangipani*, and *Alamandas*; but this fact does show the versatility of some forms of the rose family. Possibly this is not as surprising as it may sound, for in the northern hemisphere, wild roses grow not only in the temperate zone; but also within the Arctic Circle, as well as in tropical jungles.

Many other roses must be hardy or semi-hardy in Canada, a great boon; but who could resist planting some of the magnificent Hybrid Teas and Floribundas—roses now pre-eminent in many countries. Their large and glorious flowers come in a wide range of colors, and their suitability for floral work make them highly desirable. In spite of the extra work involved in protecting such roses in Canada, some are sure to find a place in any keen rosarian's garden—even a small one.

Roses—Pesticides and the Environment

KEITH G. LAVER

THE CULTURE OF ROSES has produced more pride but equally more frustration than that of any other garden plant. In Canada it is almost impossible successfully to grow and bloom roses without extensive disease and insect control. It has been said by many experts in the field of pest control, that any insect or disease can and usually does develop a resistance if not an immunity to any pesticide. The successful rose grower must change with the times and adjust to new methods of control when he finds the old-fashioned remedies no longer effective. It may be that the quality of the product has not changed as some would believe, but the bug has, and now can resist the control. It is extremely bad practice to use higher concentrations (of an old-fashioned control) than indicated in the directions, to counteract lack of effectiveness.

With apologies to my biological control friends, this method of pest control (introduction of parasites or predators, manipulation of pest diseases, interferences with biological processes, etc.) cannot promise, at the present time, any significant relief. In rare instances of isolated problems, biological control can be of economic value. Roses, however, are plagued with such a host of pests requiring a variety of control measures which dictate the application of chemical control products as the only practical solution.

Every rose garden has its own specific problems, pest wise. It might be that due to location, one particular garden is not subject to a specific disease. A successful rose grower should learn to identify insects and diseases on his plants and, in the case of insects, only spray when the problem exists. Modern technique and environmental philosophy demands we use target sprays when an infestation is evident, thus reducing the possibility of side effects.

Combination sprays mean over application

The control of leaf spot and powder mildew of roses is not possible with most fungicides unless the foliage is kept covered at all times with spray material. This is most necessary in damp or wet weather. An attempt to combine insecticides and fungicides then usually results in an over application of the insecticides.

Environmentally, it has been conceded that most fungicides are not problematical. Recently however, research has uncovered (in lab experiments only) that ETU, a metabolite or contaminant of our carbamate fungicides, is a carcinogen (cancer causing pathogen). The isolation of ETU in normal application of spray has not been done, nor are the amounts necessary to be of significance, present in today's spray formulae. However, there will no doubt be an effort put forth to remove carbamate fungicides from the market.

Newer fungicides on the market may change the procedure of fungus control. Acti-dione, registered a few years ago in Canada as a fungicide, has exhibited control rather than prevention. This fungicide makes it possible to control mildew and leaf spot after an infestation occurs. Benlate, another new product, has systemic action—i.e. it tends to create a condition within plant tissue which may repel fungus invasion.

A periodic check for spider-mites

The common insect pests of roses can be fairly easily controlled as they arrive. A careful scrutiny of young buds will show a growing population of aphids. Malathion, Cygon, lindane and Sevin give control of these as well as a long list of loopers and other caterpillars. Spider-mites are extremely minute insects that can unobtrusively invade and ruin your rose bed. They multiply rapidly in hot weather, so July and August are the problem months. Yellowing leaves falling can be one indication. It is wiser, however, to take a sheet of white paper, hold it under a rose branch, and jar the branch by striking it with your hand. These tiny fellows will be flung off and crawl around on the paper. Brush the paper with your hand and you will see tiny brown smears appear. An army of lady bugs might keep them under control; if you do not have this army, a miticide spray is necessary. A few of the effective

miticides on the market are Tedion, Kelthane, Imidan, Omite and Nor-am. Spraying the underside of the leaves is important for good control.

Licensed outlets only will sell pesticides

People who love roses usually are quite conscious of the effect we have, in our efforts to control nature, on the other plants and animals of nature; sharing for them the same affection they have for their garden plants. It is a fact that the introduction of any new chemical into our biosphere has a subtle effect on life other than the intended target. We do not have the scientific ability to assess completely and fairly the damage we create to our environment by our daily deposits of new pollutants. Pesticides are only one group of a never ceasing parade of new materials to make our life easy and to allow us to compete with disease and pests.

The Rose Society of Ontario— 40 Years Ago

MILTON A. CADSBY, Q.C.

THE year 1932 was one of continued economic depression, though nevertheless a year of progress for The Rose Society of Ontario. Despite current economic problems, advertisers continued to render their support to the society by advertising in the yearbook. Nurserymen, as today, strongly supported the society. The advertisements of Kenneth McDonald & Sons, Limited, Ottawa, E. D. Smith & Sons, Limited, Winona, Fonthill Nurseries, Merryweather's British-Grown Roses, Edward Webb & Sons, Limited, Rolph Label Works, H. M. Eddie & Sons, Limited, John H. Dunlop & Son, Limited, Dale Estate Limited, G. Longster & Sons, Limited, Malton, England, Geo. Keith and Sons, Limited, Toronto, and Dickson's "Hawlmarm" Roses all appeared in that issue of the yearbook. Niagara Brand Spray Co., Limited advertised "Pomo-Green" with nicotine, the leaf green all-in-one dust or spray which remained a popular insecticide for a quarter century thereafter.

The advertisement of National Fertilizers Limited sets out prices of popular fertilizers per 100 lb. as follows:

Bone Meal	\$2.50
Pulverized Cow Manure	\$3.00
Sheep Manure	\$2.70

An interesting comparison can be made with the 1971 catalogue of Pinehaven Nurseries Limited, where similar products are advertised as follows for quantities of 50 lb.:

Bone Meal	\$7.50
Cattle Manure Compost	\$3.69
Sheep Manure Compost	\$3.69

Inflation has obviously reduced the value of our dollar from 120 to 150%

The same problems as today

At the annual meeting of The Rose Society of Ontario, held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on November 25th, 1931, the president, Col. Hugh A. Rose presided. It is interesting to note that a basket of 'American Beauty' roses from Tidy & Son centred the speaker's table. So many people still think of roses in the terms of 'American Beauty' it is inconceivable to think that years have passed since its original popularity. The final disillusionment, of course, is the revelation that 'American Beauty' was not a red rose but a pink one. The society had a paid-up membership of 1,134, the largest it had ever had. Col. Hugh A. Rose read the report of the nominating committee and Mr. E. J. Thompson brought up the point that members from outside Toronto should be elected to the board. Mr. A. J. Webster answered that while it would be better to have all parts of Ontario represented on the board, it was not practical. It was suggested that the new president should go into the matter of adequate representation. Our problems linger on! This one is still with us.

Incoming president, A. J. Webster, in his message, undoubtedly refers to the economic hardships of the year when writing "the past year has been a period of trial, perplexity and disappointment, but it is my hope that it may have taught us lessons for our future guidance. It surely has given us an altered sense of values—a conviction that power, possessions and selfish interests do not serve to make a man or country permanently great. This thought brings us to a consciousness of the value of the rose as a counter irritant, a haven, a retreat from the cares of the day."

Officers for the year 1932 were as follows:

President	Mr. Arthur J. Webster
Vice-Presidents	Professor A. H. Tomlinson, Mr. J. E. Sampson, Miss Ella Harcourt, Dr. A. H. Rolph
Secretary	Miss Hazel A. Webster
Treasurer	Mr. Seely B. Brush

In addition to the above-mentioned persons, the board of directors consisted of:

Miss H. L. Beardmore	Mr. P. H. Mitchell
Mr. E. F. Collins	Mrs. H. Napier Moore
Mr. C. W. Cruickshank	Major A. E. Nash
Mrs. A. Alan Gow	Mr. John R. Walsh
Mr. C. A. G. Matthews	Mr. P. L. Whytock
Mr. S. A. McFadden	Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson

Mr. P. L. Whytock, father of our 1971 president, also served as chairman of a strong and powerful exhibition committee and was one of the three representatives of the society to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. From this appointment, Mr. Whytock ultimately became president of the Royal Winter Fair. Chairman of the test garden committee was Col. Hugh A. Rose, and A. J. Webster was the editor of the yearbook with Miss Ella Harcourt serving as assistant editor. Mr. Paul B. Sanders was editor of the bulletins. The society boasted 66 life members, which seems to prove that people were quicker to recognize a bargain in 1932 than in 1972. Among those members were Mr. Henry Bertram, Lady Eaton who then resided at 480 Davenport Road and her mother, Mrs. Timothy Eaton, then residing at 182 Lowther Avenue, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Lt. Col. Walter Gow, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Heward, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holden, Mr. R. G. Laidlaw, Col. W. G. Mackendrick, Col. R. S. McLaughlin, Mr. Thomas Rennie, Dr. A. H. Rolph, Col. Hugh A. Rose and Mr. J. Lockie Wilson.

Recognizable names then and now

Among the names of sustaining members are those of Mrs. L. A. Dunington-Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Reaves, Mr. Taylor Statten, Mr. John A. Tory, Mr. E. R. Wood and Mrs. Percy Waters. A quick glance at the list of ordinary members discloses the names of Mrs. G. D. Conant of Oshawa, Ontario, whose husband was yet to be Premier of Ontario, Dr. E. L. Gausby, the first dentist to terrify me, Mr. Frank Hughes, K.C., later a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, Mr. J. C. McRuer, later to be Chief Justice of Ontario, Mrs. R. Pellatt of Walmer Road Hill (Casa Loma), Mr. Owen Staples, the celebrated artist. Patrons

included Col. R. S. McLaughlin who was a patron of the society up to his death and who this past year had celebrated his centenary, as well as Lady Eaton who passed away in 1971, also a patron of The Canadian Rose Society at the time of her death.

The awards of the 1931 show indicated a very successful year for Col. Hugh A. Rose who won The Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy for the highest aggregate score of points and just about every other trophy although Mr. Henry Bertram managed to wrest the Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the best rose in the show from him. In the light of the recent certification of rose judges by The Canadian Rose Society, you will be interested to know that The Rose Society of Ontario donated a challenge trophy for competition among members of the Horticultural Club, a student organization of the Ontario Agricultural College. At different times throughout the college year, these students held rose judging competitions, the member securing the greatest aggregate number of points being awarded a miniature of the trophy as a permanent symbol of his ability.

The nineteenth annual rose show of the society was held on Tuesday, June 28th, 1932, in the Royal York Hotel. It was a special occasion by reason of the American Rose Society holding its annual meeting in Toronto on June 27th and June 28th. Never before or since has our sister organization held its annual meeting beyond the borders of the United States. No doubt a visit in 1930 by Dr. J. Horace McFarland, president of The American Rose Society, to our annual show had favourably impressed him.

Insight to the future

Mr. P. H. Mitchell contributed an article entitled "Roses of the Future" predicting what might be looked for in the rose catalogues of 1964—some 32 years in the future. His intelligent perceptiveness can be measured by his last two paragraphs.

"The expert in Rose genetics may indicate the possible sources of a wanted characteristic which may be blended into a new hybrid and thus may narrow the field within feasible boundaries. The expert in the newer science of the botanical laboratories may create an artificial environment in which roses may grow, and thus influence sporting, as it is found that sporting in

nature is very considerably influenced in certain localities by natural radioactivity. The botanist now obtains his laboratory results by X-ray and other radiations, and it is predicted that this will have a practical application to Roses. Another advance of the last few years has been a method developed for germination of Rose seeds, raising a rather haphazard germination taking from a few months to many years, to fairly positive germinations within a few months' time.

"These advancements by the botanist in methods of creating new varieties combined with the hopefully enthusiastic efforts of our present leading hybridists should result in many new varieties, hybrids within our present groups of roses, new crosses with species and new sports of older Roses. The advances since the beginning of the century and the advances of the last few years show an increasing impetus in new and valuable varieties. The practical utilization of some of the botanists' new technique should bring interesting results. The Rose Catalogues of 1964 will show how these talents have been used."

(Author P. H. Mitchell's uncanny insight, as revealed by the foregoing two concluding paragraphs of his 1932 article, are doubly interesting if the reader has first read Dr. A. P. Chan's article on "Induced Mutations of Ornamental Plants" earlier in this annual. Mr. Mitchell's reference to X-ray techniques is borne out by Dr. Chan. Further, his reference to "hybrids within our present groups of roses" seemed almost to anticipate the new classification of Floribundas.

P. H. Mitchell also foresaw the development of breeding techniques conducted within narrow boundaries since breeding work was anticipated as being more predictable than at the time of his writing. Do we have any one of our readers in 1972 willing to write an article for the 1973 annual predicting what may be in the rose catalogues of the year 2005, and hopeful of as high a degree of accuracy as Mr. Mitchell? Ed. note.)

Do you remember these varieties?

Under the heading "Notes on Novelties" the 1932 editor commented on 51 new varieties, most of which are no longer in commerce and most of which are unrecalled by most modern

rosarians. The comments of the editor in respect to those which many of us will recall with affection are most interesting. Let us examine what the editor thought of these old favorites when they were young and promising.

“BARBARA RICHARDS, H.T. (Dickson, 1930). One year's experience indicates that Barbara Richards is capable of producing occasional very excellent blooms. The petals are of heavy texture although not numerous. The growth thus far has been only fair, and we observed some evidence of mildew, but no black-spot. The stems are strong but they might well be longer. The plants did not bloom freely enough to warrant this variety's recommendation as a Rose for general cultivation. It is strongly scented.

“CALEDONIA, H.T. (Dobbie, 1929). Another season's experience confirms our previously-expressed opinion that 'Caledonia' is the best white Hybrid Tea. The growth is excellent and its constitution sound. The blooms are produced with remarkable freedom when one considers their high quality. Mildew was in evidence in the latter part of the season. Scent is absent. Col. Rose and Mr. Sanders are in substantial agreement with the above conclusions.” (The reference of the editor is to Col. Hugh A. Rose and Mr. Paul B. Sanders.)

“GLORIA MUNDI, D. POLY. (Sliedrecht, 1929). Mr. Sanders is critical: 'A dwarf Rose bush many will want in their gardens because it has received considerable publicity, but it is disappointing. Undoubtedly worth while to the florist, it is unsatisfactory in the garden because it changes colour in our brilliant sunshine, and is no better than several of its predecessors of the same shade.'

“JOAN CANT, H.T. (B.R. Cant, 1929). Here is a winner! It has attractiveness of form and colour, lasting qualities and free-blooming propensities to recommend it. It branches freely from the base and every shoot is crowned with a bud. Try it.

“JOANNA HILL, H.T. (Hill, 1929). Another seedling from the Hill Nurseries. We admire the blooms of this Rose so much that we regret having to mention a fault. The fact remains, however, that it does not bloom freely. The blooms are always of splendid form, and they last well whether cut or allowed to remain

on the plant. This variety also ranks high in the opinion of Col. Rose, who is enamoured of the well-shaped flowers of clear yellow with a deeper shade in the centre.

"JULIEN POTIN, PER. (Pernet Ducher, 1928). The experience of another season confirms our previously-expressed opinion that Julien Potin is the best all-purpose yellow Rose in commerce. The shapely, substantially-built blooms are of an arresting colour, and the plant is symmetrical, healthy, and of fair vigor. Our only criticism is that the first-crop blooms are occasionally somewhat pale in color. We find it much more reliable than Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, but Mr. Sanders still prefers the older variety on account of its stronger growth and occasional excellence.

"MCGREDY'S SCARLET, H.T. (McGredy, 1930). Another sort which has earned the good opinion of Mr. Sanders, whose report is as follows: 'We like this variety. Blooms are really scarlet, and, though the outer petals fade somewhat, the original color is held very well until the flower is finished. Plants are strong and foliage good. Blooms fully double and fragrant.'

Our comment in respect to the cost of fertilizers cannot be fairly made without reference to the fact that membership in The Rose Society of Ontario in 1932 was \$1.00 per annum for ordinary members and \$5.00 for sustaining members. Life membership was available for \$25.00!

Hardiness of roses in 1932 was as much a concern for Canadian rose growers as in 1972. Dr. C. F. Patterson contributed to the yearbook an article entitled "Rose Growing in Saskatchewan" in which he states "If I were required to limit my list of hardy Roses for this climate to one, I think that I should grow 'Betty Bland'." The Rose Curculio was a menace to rose buds on the Prairies then as now, early in the season. H. W. Stiles in Edmonton wrote on "Roses in Northern Alberta" recommending as a white variety 'Marcia Stanhope', as a yellow 'Souvenir de Claudius Pernet', as a red 'George Dickson' and among the pinks 'Betty Uprichard' and 'Margaret McGredy'.

The capricious preferences of Canadian gardeners draw the ire of Mrs. L. A. Dunington-Grubb, a landscape architect who, while praising the qualities of hardy roses for shrubberies and hedges, singles out polyantha varieties 'Edith Cavell' and 'Ellen

Poulsen'. Notice the fashion of naming roses after persons which prevailed in this period.

Mr. H. B. Dunington-Grubb, in his role as landscape architect and as a frustrated nurseryman, comments, "Broadly speaking there appears to be an ever-increasing tendency in Canada to take a very limited view of rose growing both as to varieties and types to be selected and the use to which they can be put. For instance, this craze for growing the yellow and copper shades in hybrid teas, to almost the exclusion of the hardy and infinitely more satisfactory clear pinks and reds and the hybrid perpetuals, has resulted in many eastern Canadian nurseries abandoning the raising of hybrid teas, and therefore they are compelled to import in order to meet the demand for varieties that cannot be wintered satisfactorily in commercial quantities.

A nurseryman's complaints

"Even in England, where the winter climate is mild, the copper shades are considered delicate and uncertain, and take but a small place in the groups of approved bedding roses, and many of the old and hardy favorites are still to be found in even a comparatively short list of best varieties.

"The sturdier H. Teas and all the H.P.s., ramblers, polyanthas and species can be raised and wintered in eastern Canada with complete success, but until the public has learned the desirability of growing varieties suited to our climate the nurseryman must give up growing that for which there is but little demand to the great detriment of our gardens and the local industry."

Col. Hugh A. Rose, chairman of the test garden committee, reported that the initial planting in the newly established test garden located at Guelph, had been made in the spring of 1931, when 450 rose bushes were sent for trial by a number of international hybridizers. The first report of the test garden committee was published in the next (1933) annual.

A final glance at the yearbook of The Rose Society of Ontario, 1932, reminds me that the second prize in class 26 for three H. Teas any variety, shown in a vase, went to Mrs. G. A. Reid, who was then already well-known as an artist for her exquisite floral studies. Mrs. Reid, who passed away only last year, will be remembered by students of Canadian art as Mary Wrinch Reid.

How a Winner was Born

All-America Rose Selections

'PORTRAIT', one of the two All-America Rose Selections winners for 1972, bears the most unusual distinction of being the first and only rose hybridized by an amateur ever to win an A.A.R.S. award.

Carl Meyer, who lives at Cleves, near Cincinnati, Ohio, a pipe-fitter by trade, is the breeder of this beautiful rose.

Most of Mr. Meyer's work is done during his three weeks' vacation in June when he makes from 250 to 300 crosses a year, ending



Bloom of 'Pink Parfait' still in bud stage to be crossed with 'Pink Peace'

up with about 2,000 fertile seeds, which average around 500 to 600 plants a year. He has eight acres of land which give him room for his hobby.

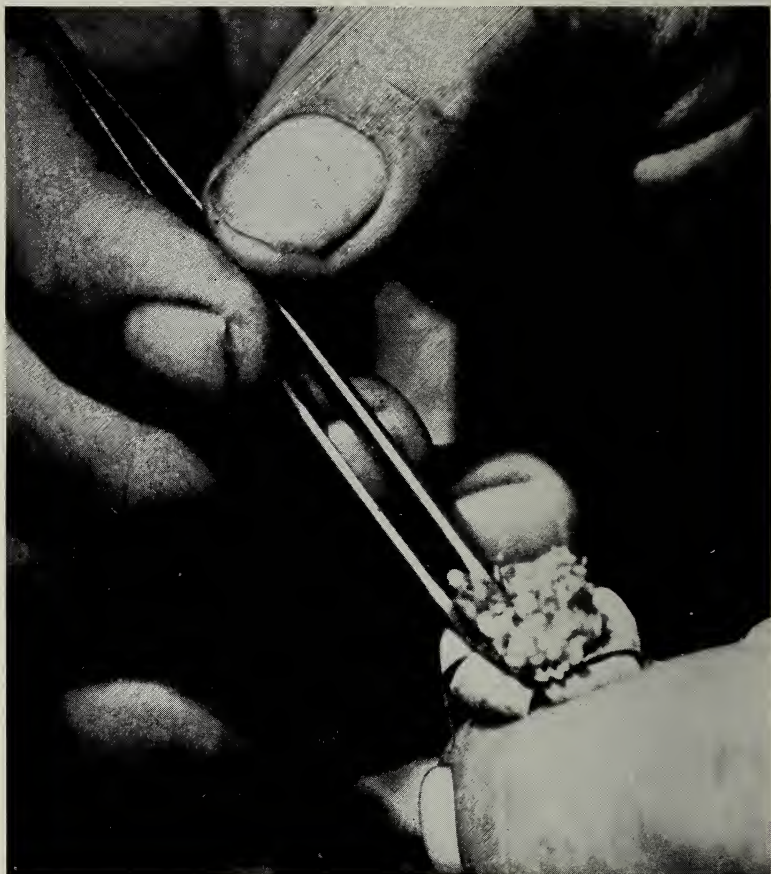
As a boy, Carl Meyer played a lot of baseball, later playing as a semi-pro, playing to win, not just for fun. That is the way he goes about his hybridizing—to produce the perfect rose. According to his definition of a perfect rose, it should be completely hardy and Blackspot free. In his hybridizing, therefore, he uses as parents, varieties which require little or no winter protection and which are



Amateur hybridist Carl Meyer removes petals from 'Pink Parfait' bloom in preparation for hybridizing

Blackspot resistant. He does not protect his roses in winter except to hill up some soil around them. He feels that winter cold and winds will eliminate all seedlings which are not sufficiently hardy. Having produced a winner, he now says he just wants to continue with his rose breeding, hoping to produce the hardiest, most disease-resistant and most beautiful rose in existence.

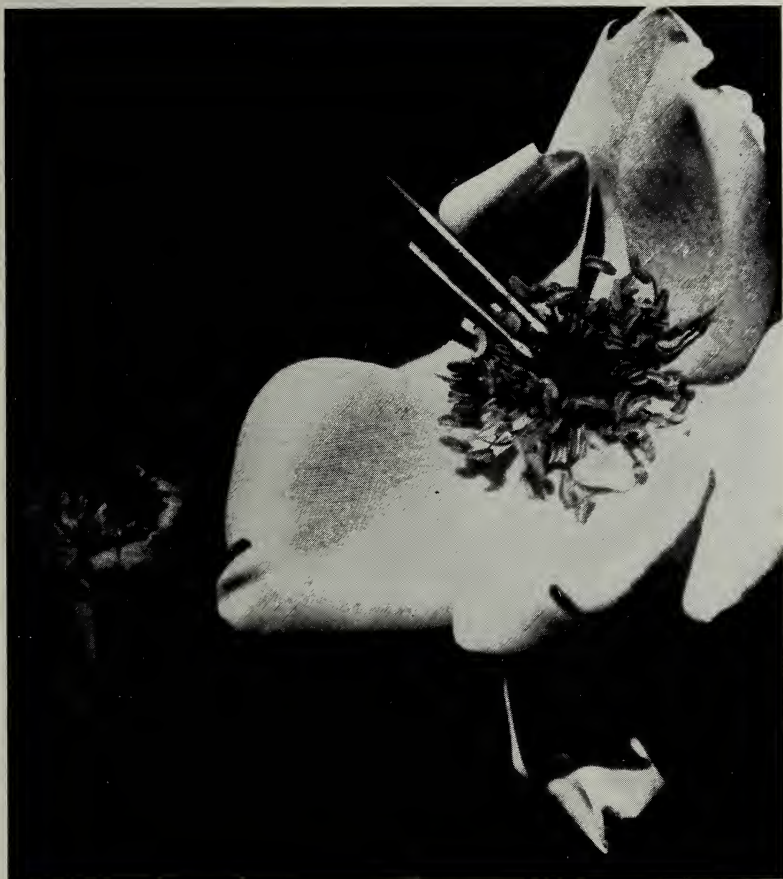
Since many Canadian Rose Society members, though aware of hybridization techniques, have not actually seen the work done, we present here a brief explanation of the procedures, together with photographs of Mr. Meyer carrying out his crossing techniques.



The petals removed, here he plucks stamens (male flower parts) from 'Pink Parfait' bloom

Every rose bloom is bisexual. It has both male (stamen) and female (pistil) organs. To make a new rose such as 'Portrait', Mr. Meyer takes the pollen from the stamen of one rose and applies it to the pistil of the rose of another variety. This process is known as "crossing". He tags each cross to identify the parents, and then covers the cross with a small cellophane bag to prevent insects or wind from violating the pollination.

To produce 'Portrait', Mr. Meyer crossed 'Pink Parfait' as the pistil parent (or mother) and 'Pink Peace' as the stamen parent (or father).



Using tweezers, Mr. Meyer removes pistil (female flower part) leaving stamens loaded with pollen on cut flower of male parent

He chose a not entirely opened bud of 'Pink Parfait' (Picture No. 1) to be sure it had not been previously pollinated.

He then removed the petals (Picture No. 2) to expose the stamen and the stigmas of the pistil (stigmas of the pistil are in the centre, stamens are the outer tentacles).

Next he removed the stamens with tweezers, leaving the pistil with its receptive stigmas. (Picture No. 3.)

He then removed the pistil and stigmas from a cut bloom of 'Pink Peace' (Picture No. 4, bloom of single flowered rose used to



In actual hybridizing operation, Carl Meyer presses pollen-bearing stamens of male parent ('Pink Peace') on pistil stigma of female parent ('Pink Parfait')

better illustrate technique) and pressed the pollen-bearing stamens onto the stigmas of the 'Pink Parfait' bloom (Picture No. 5) to effect the cross-pollination. Often this operation is carried out by dipping the stigmas of the female parent into a bottle containing viable pollen, or by dusting the pollen onto the stigmas with a soft brush.

About four months after he made the cross, seeds had developed in the rose seed capsule (rose hip) and were ready for harvesting. Mr. Meyer planted these seeds along with many others



In his greenhouse, Mr. Meyer checks newly planted rose seed

in his little greenhouse (Picture No. 6), and the following spring when the seedlings were large enough, he transplanted them out of doors.

As these hybrid seedlings bloomed, Mr. Meyer studied them, rejecting all but the best, among which was 'Portrait'. This was the year 1961.

By 1964, Mr. Meyer had determined that the hybrid was exceptional and had developed enough plants to send it to a professional nurseryman for intensive production and entry into the All-America Rose Selections trials. This was done in 1968 and the announcement of the honor 'Portrait' had received was made by A.A.R.S. in New York in June 1971, eleven years after the cross was first made.

Fragrance in Roses

DR. R. MILTON CARLETON

THE STATEMENT, "Modern Roses have lost their fragrance" is repeated, *ad nauseum*, in article after article. It just isn't true.

For a quarter of a century, I have been intensely interested in floral odors and at one time developed the largest line of floral perfume in the world. In that activity, I had occasion several years ago to make an intensive study of roses to determine just which type of fragrance was the one which came closest to the image that fragrance aroused in most individuals.

Unfortunately, the human nose is at once far too sensitive and far too inaccurate for any attempt at standardization. Some individuals can detect the volatile substance which accounts for fragrance in amounts as small as one or two parts per million in air, while others can smell nothing with their nose buried in the same rose. One man even described the odor of 'Pinnocchio' as between burnt cabbage and burnt potatoes. To my nose, this particular rose suggests that of ripe blackberries!

There are five or perhaps six volatile substances which can be detected in roses and which have actually been separated out from extracts of rose flowers. They are geraniol, rhodinol, citronellol, phenyl ethyl alcohol, cumarin and Palma rosa. Cumarin, the fragrance of sweet clover is rare; it is most pronounced in 'Golden Jubilee'. Citronellol, the odor element in oil of citronella gives roses a lemony fragrance. When combined with other odor factors, a fruity odor results. At other times, particularly when combined with rhodinol, it intensifies the strong damask odor of such roses as 'Heart's Desire'. Palma rosa is a less persistent version of rhodinol. Phenyl ethyl alcohol, at least to my nose, suggests the tea family, but only in blends with other elements.

What makes classification difficult is not only the variation in human sensitivity to odor, but the fact that a given variety may

smell of a damask rose at one time, spicy the next and lemony at another time.

Unfortunately, my notes are old; for the past five years I have been working in an entirely different field, developing a sophisticated version of growth chambers, two of which are now being tested for use on the moon! However, since a rose with strong fragrance is one which seldom goes out of commerce, the following listing contains varieties which can usually be found somewhere. Rather than classify roses by their essential oil fragrance, I have listed them by terms usually applied to rose odor.

Damask odor

Damask is the rich, heady fragrance which to most people typifies the rose. Old-fashioned Hybrid Perpetuals were particularly strong in this heady aroma. If I were to select one variety as the epitome of rose fragrance it might well be 'Marie Louise', a Hybrid Perpetual which is still around. Now that we have learned how to prune Hybrid Perpetuals so they will rebloom, these lovely old roses should not be neglected. The odor of *Rosa centifolia*, is largely damask, though not as heavy as some. Other roses in this class are 'Rouge Mallerin', 'Chrysler Imperial' (close to *Rosa centifolia* in character) 'George Arends', 'Amelie Gravereaux', 'Souv. de la Malmaison', 'American Beauty' (best grown in light shade—the odor fades in full sun), 'Rubaiyat', 'Tallyho', 'Prima Donna', 'Wendy Cussons' (this is the favorite fragrant rose of most Englishmen) 'Mirandy', 'Heart's Desire', 'Crimson King', 'Crimson Glory', 'Will Rogers', 'General Jack', 'Henry Nevard', 'E. G. Hill' and 'Etoile de Hollande'.

Spice odor

Spicy is an omnibus term, since it may vary from nutmeg to clove or even suggest a peppery fragrance. In effect, they smell as you would expect a pot-pourri to smell when you lift the lid of a rose jar. Varieties with a distinct spicy character include 'Katherine T. Marshall', 'Pres. Hoover', 'World's Fair', 'Gruss an Teplitz', 'Helen Traubel', 'Fragrance', 'Camelot' and 'Golden Rapture'.

Fruit odor

Two roses which suggest fresh ripe peaches to some, canteloupe to others are 'Rex Anderson' and 'Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont'. The fruity odor is found in many roses, but is seldom strong.

Tea scent

To many, this fragrance of tea is a delight while others find it uninteresting. "Smells like hay" one sniffer will say while another will exclaim in delight, "It's just like a cup of freshly-brewed tea." Which proves that tea is not everyone's dish. Tea scented varieties include 'Diamond Jubilee', 'Sutter's Gold', 'Blanche Mallerin', 'Mission Bells', 'Ena Harkness', 'Kaiserin Auguste Victoria', 'Mme Jules Bouché', 'Poinsettia' and 'Golden Dawn'.

Some roses are scentless or nearly so. Practically any variety, if sniffed early in the morning before the sun volatilizes what little fragrance there is, will be found to have its own perfume. Even 'Frau Karl Druschki' and 'Peace', usually listed as having no odor, will be fragrant at that time. 'Baroness Rothschild' and 'Charlotte Armstrong' are in this class.

Other odors will be found such as 'Niege Perfume', which to me smells just like newly opened white hyacinths, and 'Queen Elizabeth' which has a definite "woody" odor.

To return to the question of whether old-time roses had more fragrance than those of today, it just isn't true. A decade ago, I donated my collection of old rose catalogs to a horticultural library, but before doing so, made a count of those listed as fragrant. The percentage was practically identical with an average of five then current American catalogs. A similar check was made many years ago, but still in modern times, by Melvin Wyant of Mentor, Ohio, with the same result.

Yes! Roses Do Grow Along Lake Huron

JEAN BARNETT

"YOU MEAN that you can actually grow *roses* along the Great Lakes, way up there in Canada!"

So exclaimed a lady one hot Sunday morning last January. I had been admiring a lovely arrangement of fresh garden roses on the altar in a church in southern California and wishing out loud that I could still enjoy *my* roses in January. Indeed, the cedar-tree-clad shores of Lake Huron are a beautiful setting for roses. The trees' deep fronds provide lacy shade during the heat of the day in summer, and stalwart protection against the winter's storms.

Although I have not been able to discover just when roses first found their way into this early pioneer section of midwestern Ontario, there are many enthusiastic rosarians in Huron County and up to the Bruce Peninsula. Mary Howell, of Goderich, has a lovely old pink favorite Moss rose in her delightful old-fashioned garden that she knows dates back to the early 1900s and it is still keeping pace with the modern H. Teas and other hybrids. Mr. Gordon Muir, also of Goderich, and an enthusiastic rosarian, is in love with his 'Frühlingsmorgen'. This rambling beauty reached a height of seven feet in two years and blooms two weeks earlier than any other rose in his garden. It is a joy to behold when, in full bloom, with its glowing pink radiance, and magnificent fragrance, is a herald of the rose parade to follow. He also loves his 'Old Blush' whose ancestry dates back to 1752.

Climate resembles that of Great Britain

The town of Clinton, further inland, also boasts many lovely rose gardens. During World War II, this area was chosen for a radar training centre because of its climatic similarity to Great

Britain. Hence, this same climate is a haven for roses in Canada. The heavy dew each night leaves the ground damp until mid-morning the next day, and the roses are gently bathed and refreshed. I seldom need to water my roses more than four or six times in a season as we, too, have these heavy dews in the lake region. Rose gardens in Clinton are most often in shaded areas with tall maples and evergreens towering above them.

My first love in this section of Ontario was and is the cedar trees. When we purchased a home site in full view of beautiful blue Lake Huron, one acre with a large clearing was earmarked, "home site", the other acre, heavily dotted with cedars was to be my castle wall of privacy. As far as possible, they have remained in their natural state, lending a refreshing backdrop for lawns, perennial beds etc. that have evolved among them.

It was in this semi-wild setting that my first rose garden was born. The first spring in our new home I planted my first three rose bushes in a small broken patch of ground just west of the house. With the book in one hand, and my mother's day gift (the three precious bushes) in the other, I carefully planted 'Love Song', 'Forty-niner' and 'Rose Gaujard'. Their performance that first summer was so exciting I was "hooked". Now, five years and 150 rose bushes later, these same beauties are still holding their own with all the newcomers, and are fine, healthy specimens.

That first long winter in our new home I spent looking out over the snow-clad landscape and that little mound on the west side of the house where my three lovely rose bushes were literally buried. At the same time I was planning my tentative rose garden. With rose catalogues piled around me, and reading everything I could get my hands on about rose growing, types of roses etc., I drew a sketch of the garden plan to be laid out in the open sunshine in the clearing, 25 x 35 ft., west of the house. Three tall cedars staked out three corners just where they stood, and another was added later to balance the layout.

An imaginative arrangement

In my mind's planning, I visualized the taller Grandifloras as forming an outside cavalcade of color with the lower-growing H. Teas in the foreground, and then selected types and colors for each location. I chose 'John S. Armstrong', with its lovely bright, shining

foliage and brilliant, long-lasting clusters of rich, velvety red blooms to stand guard over delicate and ever gay 'Garden Party', dressed in her frothy white sheer frock, edged in pink. What a delightful couple they now make as they waltz to and fro in the breeze! 'Carousel' curtsies to 'Royal Highness'; 'Mt. Shasta' towers five to six feet and looks down over 'Fragrant Cloud'; 'Queen of Bermuda', with her black-edged, long-lasting blooms of deep red stands regally over 'Grandpa Dickson'; and 'June Bride', always heavily draped in her lavish creamy-white bridal gown, curtsies to lovely 'Grace of Monaco' across the bed from her. I could go on and on.

Although this arrangement may not be conventional, it has really brought a great deal of enjoyment and pleasure to me and to others who come to share my rose garden. After all, that is what rose growing is all about is it not?

Two European larch at each side of the open end of the garden form graceful pillars to the entrance of my informal garden, and from the lawn contained by the four beds, all bushes are in full view. A white ash about half-way down on the outside of the north bed offers effective and welcome shade both for roses and tea parties. On the west side, just back of the rose arbor, bedecked with 'Crimson Glory', 'Climbing Peace' and 'Goldrush', stand two large Scotch pine, larch, cedars and flowering crabapples to create a natural backdrop with their multi-shades of green, all blending to accentuate the brilliant display of the many colors of roses from June to October. As well as providing semi-shade needed during the hot summer months, this western protection is indeed a most effective bulwark against winter storms that blow in off the lake to the west. The south-facing bed is favored with the beauty of an old Saskatoon shrub (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) that grows about ten feet tall and is covered with lovely white blossoms early in spring, and followed by bright red berries later in summer.

Unnamed variety blooms beneath cedar tree

Although "the book" says not to plant roses too close to the trees, I have not found this to be detrimental in my particular case. Roots of the cedars, for instance, are fine in texture and do not travel too far. Likewise, they do not seem too harmful to the roots of the rose bushes.

In fact, I have a "Cedar Rose"—no, the cedars have not actually burst into bloom, but one rose that did not have a name (a premium from a nursery order), was not getting along well with her neighbors in the formal bed, so she was excommunicated, along with others that did not perform well in their first location. She was banned to the "oddfellow's bed", located between two tall cedars, adjacent to the main garden. Would you believe it, the rose fell in love with one of those cedars and shot right up into its boughs, and proceeded to poke her pretty pink head out of the lacy fronds in sheer defiance. There she continues to bloom all summer long, attracting more "Ohs and Ahs" than many of my prize H. Teas. Actually, I am pleased that my roses do like the cedars, because after all, the cedars were here first, and I like to leave some things just where God planted them.

'Carousel', that lovely red Grandiflora with a perpetual riot of blossom from early summer until late fall, took a shine to the white ash on her side of the garden and clambered up until it reached the lime-green foliage. It blooms from that height (about five to six feet), and the flowers just glow against the tree's leaves. Mr. Muir, who also loves trees, thinks that as long as we supply sufficient food for both, roses and trees ought to be able to get along fairly close together. (*Roses will not do well planted close to roots of deciduous trees. Large spreading root systems steal nutrients from roses and large leaf systems reduce light resulting in spindly growth. Ed. note.*)

Yes, roses do thrive along this great Lake Huron and, apart from Blackspot, they require comparatively little summer care. I have never had to combat aphids, nor any other insects or grubs that seem bothersome to most rose growers. I believe this may be because of the many wild birds that revel in the trees. I have been careful to preserve fruit-bearing wild trees such as chokeberry, hawthorn etc. to attract the birds that say "thank you" by gobbling up bothersome insects. This has effectively eliminated the use of insecticides. I have counted up to 30 robins on my front lawn alone, and at least a dozen other types of birds here. The gay little goldfinches, with their black wings, sweep in and out of the cedars they love, singing and chattering away to their young, nesting deep in the cool, spicy fronds.

Fungus is the one problem

However, because of the heavy dew each night, Blackspot is my constant enemy and spraying once per week or every ten days is imperative. I prefer a liquid spray that does not leave a film on the foliage and I have found one that is more effective than dusting powders.

About the end of September or in mid-October, I prune back the taller canes on my bushes to about four feet to prevent any possible windlash that could disturb the root system. I then snap on the rose collars that I have found to be the easiest method of hilling-up for winter protection and preventing alternate freezing and thawing during the early spring. After the ground is well frozen (usually in mid-December), a good neighbor brings several loads of strawy horse manure from his stables and practically buries them ready for their next blanket—the snow that comes in generous amounts by mid-January.

Early in March I remove the strawy part of the manure, leaving the earth to thaw gradually. Around the end of the month I remove the collars and then proceed to pull back the topsoil as the ground thaws. Following spring pruning, I find it necessary to dig out the soil surrounding the bud-onion about every second year. Otherwise, with my generous application of topsoil added each fall for winter protection, the bud-onions become too deeply imbedded. At that time I clean off all rot or damage, hose them down and then leave them exposed to the sun and air for several days before re-hilling slightly. At this time also, I apply the first fertilizer, using the mealy rose food that blends well with my friable, light soil. I use one cup of meal to each rose, except in cases of an extra large shrub in which case I use a little more. I believe this type of food is more effective than foliar feeding for my particular soil as the soil so readily absorbs the food.

I begin my first Blackspot spraying as soon as the first leaves appear. Following the first burst of bloom (near the end of June), I again use the same rose food in the same manner and quantity. In early August, I apply a third, lesser amount of the fertilizer.

'Flaming Peace' is a show-off

Although I am loath to admit that I do have a favorite rose in my garden, I must confess that 'Oklahoma' is my "secret love in roses". Though not too floriferous, those deep red velvety blooms with their perfect form, strong heads and accompanying shiny foliage, to say nothing of the delightful, strong fragrance, are well worth waiting for. They are always welcomed too, by a patient in hospital, where many of mine find a place. Against the sterile whiteness of a hospital room they bring a touch of the outside and nature to the bedside. 'Fragrant Cloud' is always floating with many blooms resembling a sunset sky. 'Flaming Peace' is just a show-off with her rose-red petals with creamy reverse and of magnificent form and size. 'Bewitched', is always playing tricks as one watches the pink-velvet of her high buds unfold and expand as if they were going to take wings and mount to the sky. 'American Heritage' is a tall, stately H. Tea completely crowned with high-pointed buds of blended peach to pink, most generous with her blooms. 'Chicago Peace' has few equals for sheer excitement as its buds open and are transformed in color and shape until one wonders if they are all from the same root.

Dainty 'Michelle Meilland', in pastel pink, blooms constantly in her unassuming way, while 'Emily' (my mother's namesake), is her counterpart in soft pinks, but with a much larger, well-formed bloom, and constantly in bloom from early June until October. 'Mexicana' lives up to her name in her colors of vermilion and white as gay as a Mexican fiesta, blooming from early in June until late in October. 'Liberty Bell', a tall regal beauty with bright red petals with a silver reverse, tolls out as many as 80 to 90 petals per bloom. 'Prima Ballerina' is also a gay one in her rosy pink ballerina-like frock. 'Grand'mere Jenny' is so lovely with yellow to pink and soft creamy white blended into a beautiful rose of delightful form with light green, healthy foliage. Finally, 'Princess Grace of Monaco' is a lovely rose-pink, and 'Northern Dancer' is my favorite golden yellow with a deep orange tint.

When it comes to rose arrangements, one just cannot beat 'Pink Parfait' with her multi buds and blooms of perfect form, long-lasting and a perfect complement to any arrangement. My only Floribunda, 'Castanet', also deserves honorable mention as

she is a real champion in the arrangement class. Thanks to her magnificent healthy growth and vibrant performance, I plan to buy some Floribundas next year. This shrub is tall for its class and resembles 'Tropicana' in color and in form, but is smaller and bears up to ten blooms per spray. It is constantly in bloom.

'Nocturne' has really enjoyed her new location and last year won top honors as the Best Rose in the Show at Clinton, as well as the Red Rose Tea trophy for the Best Red Rose in the Show—and then the same honors in the Goderich show the same week. 'Isobel de Ortiz' and 'Kiss of Fire' are also show winners.

My hardiest and best Grandifloras are: 'Golden Giant', 'Montezuma', 'John S. Armstrong', 'Camelot', 'Queen of Bermuda', 'Roundelay', 'June Bride', 'Carousel', 'Kiss of Fire', 'Merry Widow', 'Buccaneer', 'Golden Girl' and 'Queen Elizabeth'.

As with all things precious—children, family and friends—roses need an ample supply of TLC. That early morning walk "while the dew is still on the roses", a little chat with each one, plucking off a damaged leaf or blown blossom, is truly a great tonic, for both the roses and oneself. Start your day in the garden and you start the day with God and the rest of the day will not seem so long nor so burdensome.

*I come to the garden alone,
While the dew is still on the roses
And the voice I hear falling on my ear
The Son of God discloses and He walks with me
And He talks with me and He tells me I am His own.*

May God walk with you as you walk in your rose garden.

Is Rose Breeding in a Corner?

HERBERT C. SWIM

Ontario, California

I WAS ASKED once, a number of years ago, by my late good friend, Francis Meilland, if I were "concerned about my rose breeding getting into a corner". I was somewhat startled to find that one of my private fears was discovered. And, I was further alarmed to learn that a rose breeder of Francis' imagination, intelligence and enthusiasm, could have the same problem.

What did this mean? It did not mean that we rose breeders thought we were getting so close to perfection that soon we should have nothing left to do. It did mean we knew that eventually on the one hand, progress in the same direction would slow to where there would not be enough results achieved to keep the public interested in new varieties, and on the other hand, we were not making strides in new directions where needs existed.

I found in later years that Francis Meilland and I were not the only rose breeders who shared this concern but that every rose breeder of any real merit felt this way. In any "look-ahead" rose breeder's mind is the feeling that he can achieve some needed objectives within a short time and that he must work on other needs of rose growers that may take a longer time to achieve. Illustrative of some of the short term objectives are the improvements in the form, color and size which we see being achieved every year in the popular Hybrid Tea class. Some of the long term aims, such as disease-resistance and cold-hardiness, incorporated into such functional classifications as ground cover, graceful and perpetual blooming Floribunda and shrub roses, are not so frequently seen, but seem to me to be even more needed than improvement in the popular Hybrid Tea.

Increased landscape uses

For the last 20 years in Europe, rose breeders have been producing Floribunda varieties of such merit that their use for landscape purposes by municipalities and other governmental units has become increasingly widespread. It seems to me that they have achieved this in Floribundas by making substantial improvement in just two qualities—disease resistance and flower longevity. Flower longevity really represents an improvement in both color stability and substance or petal stiffness. Disease resistance means primarily resistance to mildew and Blackspot. Some of the achievements that point up the spectacular improvement in European Floribundas is illustrated by the varieties ‘Marlena’ (R. Kordes), ‘Europeana’ (de Ruiter), and probably more recently, we might add ‘Tamango’ (A. Meilland).

I well remember that in my youth I learned to associate red flower color in roses with mildew susceptibility. This is still somewhat true in the Hybrid Tea class although not nearly as much as it was 40 years ago. In the Floribunda class, thanks to the Europeans, there will soon be many many varieties that are practically immune to mildew and very resistant to Blackspot. This means low maintenance costs in temperate climates. Thanks to the work of such rose breeders as Mr. Percy H. Wright of Saskatchewan, Dr. Griffith Buck of Iowa, and the late Dr. Frank L. Skinner of Manitoba, we now have much knowledge and breeding material that should eventually contribute to the cold-hardiness of these new disease resistant kinds. With all of these qualities incorporated in the new Floribunda, ground cover, and shrub roses, we shall have a new line of superb landscape plants of low maintenance cost, making a splendid contribution to the color factor in the garden, on the streets and along the highways.

New A.A.R.S. classification

In this context it is of more than passing interest to relate a news item from All-America Rose Selections, Inc. This organization has decided to include in its two-year garden testing program, a new class. For the lack of a better name, this new class will be known simply as a Miscellaneous, but it is contemplated that the entries in such a class will be functionally landscape plants. There

seems to be such widespread interest among not only the trustees of All-America Rose Selections, but the competing rose breeders as well, that the activity in the breeding and competition of such varieties will become intense. Great progress should be made. I am sure that one of the reasons for the enthusiasm among breeders is that they see this as a new horizon and that they may have a part in the beginning of a new era in the use of roses. A.A.R.S. competition is international in scope. It is expected that breeders from every area will be making entries into this new class, and that valuable new plants for landscape use will become increasingly available throughout North America.

Roses in Israel

DAVID E. GILAD

Tel-Aviv, Israel

IN ISRAEL, and adjoining countries of the Middle East, wild roses grew in forests and woods in the most ancient of times, and they continue to do so today. In Israel's Sharon plains, on famous Mount Carmel, down the plains, on the Samaria hills and in the Galilee mountains along corals and water pools, the most conspicuous wild rose was *Rosa phoenicia*. This specie, with delicate white inflorescences, flowers from May until August. There were also several types of *Rosa canina* growing mainly on hilly and rocky ground and therefore being more common on the mountain peaks of Galilee and on top of Mount Carmel.

Still in ancient times, more species of roses were introduced from abroad, mainly from Persia, Syria and Lebanon. Even later, introduced species came from Europe and the Far East. Amongst those introduced from abroad, *Rosa damascena* should be the first mentioned. It is known as Damask Rose. Several suppositions regarding its origin exist, but all agree that *Rosa gallica* was one of its parents.

The growing of Damask roses in Israel created a revolution in gardening, and it quickly conquered the first place of all roses which were praised in the times of the "Mishna" (middle ages). The plantations of this specie were located near Jericho and Jerusalem, and they supplied material for incense, rose oil, perfume and rose water. The different varieties of Damask roses made a prolonged flowering season possible. Beginning in spring and continuing through summer to autumn, Damask varieties provided pink to red flowers and varying degrees of fragrance.

Among the remaining types introduced in ancient times, *Rosa gallica* deserves to be mentioned (it was called *Rosa sancta* in the crusaders' days and re-introduced into Europe by them under this

name). Also introduced to Israel at about the same time were *Rosa alba*, *Rosa centifolia*, and *Rosa moschata* (musk rose).

According to Jewish sources, the growing of roses was practiced under the reign of the Kings of Israel and of Juda in some regions, primarily in the Jordan Valley, in the proximity of Bethlehem and Jerusalem, and in the Temple Gardens of Jerusalem. We now possess considerable information about the growing of roses in Israel while the area was occupied by Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome respectively. From this information we are led to the conclusion that the rose must have been of high economic value during the hundreds of years of these occupations.

The rose bedecked the tables of princes, but it was also the bequest of the common folk. They were used in celebrations, and on joyful occasions the houses were adorned with them. For wedding decorations, wreaths and crowns were prepared from roses.

The petals were used to prepare rose water and rose oil, and the roots and hips came into use for dyeing cloth and men's hair! The rose was also used for the preparation of drugs, pastes, ointments, jams and marmalade, as well as drinks like vinegar and wine, and for the flavoring of various dishes such as cakes and cookies. Roses were also used, of course, for incense.

Modern-day gardening

In spite of the relatively small area of Israel, it is surprising to find a great diversity of natural climatic conditions. The coastal area is subtropical, the Jordan Valley is semi-tropical and arid desert conditions prevail in the southern part known as the Negev. The climate of the mountain ranges (Galilee up to 3,000 feet and Juda up to 2,500 feet) is colder and there are occasional days of snow in winter. However, the entire country is swept by hot winds from the desert regions for about 50 days each year, and this dry air is also felt in the mountains. The rainy season starts in November and continues to March which is our winter. Lack of rain in other seasons makes it impossible to garden without irrigation.

Soil types also vary in small distances. In the coastal region it varies from sandy to red clay and heavier clays. In the south, or Negev, light sandy, or desert soils predominate. In the mountain regions soil is shallow, and rocky, while in the Esdraelon and

Jordan valleys, soils are comparatively heavy. Generally, most Israeli soils are high in calcium carbonate, and thus have a high pH—between 7.5 and 8.5. The quality of irrigation water also varies but usually is high in salinity.

In spite of these limiting factors, roses grow with relative success in all regions and bloom abundantly almost the entire year, with the exception of in the colder regions where blooming stops during the January to March three-month period. Our most pronounced blooming periods are in spring, during the month of April, and again in the autumn in October.

Rose gardens are not new to Israel. Remnants of an old rose garden can still be found in the Valley of Roses near Jerusalem, even though there are now no signs of roses. The name of the valley, once covered with roses, is known from ancient scripts. Moreover, there exist old rose bushes in private and public gardens in Jerusalem and Nazareth. Particularly attractive to the eyes of visitors are the lovely golden clusters of *Rosa banksia lutea*, which cover the old homes by the beginning of summer.

Gardening for gardening's sake began also at the time when the German Templars settled in the 1850s. They brought with them the rose varieties belonging to the Bourbons, Noisettes and Hybrid Perpetuals which were common in their day. However, their experience in growing these types was not sufficient and their efforts were not crowned with success since the roses, which had been budded on *Rosa canina*, were not adapted to the climatic, soil and water conditions of this country. Only after the introduction of *Rosa indica major* did gardeners succeed in growing roses.

In recent years sales of rose bushes for gardening purposes amounted to 125,000 plants annually. The rose is found everywhere and is in public favor in all parts of Israel. The list of varieties most widely used in this country would include all classes of *Rosa*, amongst them some of the older ones as well as the more recent introductions. In 1956 the Israeli Rose Society was founded with about 200 members. The activities of the society are limited, due to the members being scattered all over the country. However, in spite of their small number, their activity is rather strong, particularly during the annual flower shows, in spring at Haifa and in autumn at Ramat-Gan, respectively. A dream of Israel's rose lovers, which I hope will come true soon, is the establishment of

a large rose garden in Jerusalem, such as would equal Europe's well-known gardens.

Roses in the second century B.C.

On the importance of the rose to the people and the country, we learn much from the remnants of ancient pillars found in excavations, and from the poetry and literature of distant times. Herewith two passages of the writings of ancient historians which illustrate the place of the rose in ancient culture.

According to Ben-Sira (XXIV, 18), who lived in the second century B.C., the rose was a crop of much value in the Jericho district. Ben-Sira mentions six districts of the country.

“He thrives like a cedar in Lebanon
and like a cypress on Mount Hermon.
He thrives like a date-palm in Ein-Geddi,
and like rose plants in Jericho.
Like a fresh olive tree in the plains,
and he thrives like a chestnut on water wells.”

It is most interesting to see that at the time of the crusaders, Jericho abounded in roses. One of the most well-known descendants of the crusaders, Felix Fabri tells us about this in his book, written in 1480. And, this is what he said about Jericho.

“Indeed these roses are most beauteous and feed the night with their loveliness, rejoice the smell with their scent, delight the touch by their delicacy, cure the sick by their virtue, gladden the mournful by their color; cause even serious men to admire them by their wondrous appearance, and prefigure the glories of paradise by their beauty.”

Noble words of human admiration for the Queen of Flowers.

The rose as a crop

The development of roses as a crop in modern times encompasses four distinct periods: 1810-1875, 1875-1914, 1920-1948 and 1948 to the present. Prior to the 1810-1875 period, the Arab peasants of Israel grew roses for the preparation of rose water. The plantations were concentrated near Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nablus and Nazareth, with the most important plantation located near

Jerusalem between King Solomon's pools and Bethlehem. In this valley many roses grew with no tending; there were *Rosa damascena* or *Rosa centifolia* that had run wild. The pink *centifolia* petals were used for sale and for rose water preparation, perfume, drinks and drugs. Some of them have survived until this day in these surroundings.

Later, residents of the country introduced new varieties from Egypt, Syria and Lebanon, among them also some ornamental varieties. The tending and care they received was bad, the plantations not even receiving a minimum of attention. On the other hand, rose growing in monasteries was more efficient from a horticultural point of view. Their roses were used mainly for the decoration of churches and chapels, for the preparation of rose water, for the baptizing of babies and washing of pilgrims, for marriages and joyful occasions and for wreaths of condolence at funerals.

The various monasteries in Israel introduced new rose varieties from their mother countries, in addition to growing the existing varieties. Introductions from Italy, France, England, Germany and Holland enriched the country. Among the settlers of this first period, special mention should be made of the German Templars who settled in Haifa in the 1850s (in Sarona near Jaffa in 1885). They were the first to grow roses using the more progressive growing methods, and they introduced, from abroad, budded roses (on *Rosa canina*), and additional beautiful varieties which were grown intensively for decoration and trade purposes.

During the 1875-1914 period, the history of Israel was characterized by the beginning of Jewish agricultural settlements on a large scale, encouraged by the well-known French Baron E. de Rothschild. He visited in 1887 and expressed his aspiration to turn Israel into a land of wine, perfume and silk, hoping that the settlers could earn their livings from exporting these three products to Europe.

The development of rose growing in southern France for the manufacture of rose oil stimulated him to concern himself with this branch, and with his active assistance, French experts were invited. They brought out with them rose plants for the manufacture of perfume. The main plantations were located in the Galilee settlements and in Judaea. More than 100 acres were planted and developed satisfactorily at the beginning, so that in 1892 oil distil-

lation and production started. In the first years, oil of fine quality was derived, but as the bushes grew older, their yields diminished, they were affected by disease and the quality of the oil deteriorated. In addition, transportation difficulties arose and marketing problems, both technical and commercial, interfered, so that in 1905, the work on the rose plantations was discontinued. Thus ended the Baron's dream of founding the Galilee economy on the basis of perfume manufacture.

In the 1920-1948 period, during the times of the British mandate of Palestine, before and after the first World War, farmers in Israel changed their view on what should be the place of the rose. Use of roses in trading increased moderately as the German Templars, in their colonies near Haifa and at Sarona, grew them for commercial purposes. Their flowers were well-known in Haifa and Jerusalem.

With the establishment of the rose-growing branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, the erection of greenhouses for roses on a commercial scale was begun around 1921, especially in order to obtain flowers in the winter season for Christmas. However, the main growing areas remained in the open air.

In the beginning, the growers bought budded plants from Germany, France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and only in 1923 were commercial propagation nurseries begun. Propagation was first based on *Rosa canina* stock, but in 1927 it was gradually replaced by *Rosa manetti*. In 1928 *Rosa indica major* (which belongs to the *chinensis* group and in the U.S.A. is known also as *Rosa odorata*) was introduced from southern France. During the following years of comparison trials between the stocks of *Rosa multiflora* and others, *Rosa indica major* was found to be more suitable to soil and climatic conditions than any other stock—especially for commercial greenhouses where flowers were being forced for the winter season.

It is difficult to determine the sequence of introduction of the varieties used in this period. Those used for commercial purposes in addition to their gardening value which were most popular follow: 'Etoile de Holland', 'Rome Glory', 'La France', 'Frau Karl Druschki', 'Ophelia', 'Mme. Butterfly', 'Kaiserin Augusta Victoria', 'Hadley', 'President H. Hoover', 'Comtessa Vandal', 'Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren', 'Rev. F. Page Roberts' and 'Crimson Glory'.

Toward the end of the period, as growing methods had improved, the growing area had increased together with the possibilities to make profits from rose growing, and consequently hundreds of varieties from all over the world were introduced. However, it is still possible to locate a part of the foregoing assortment in many gardens.

Phenomenal increase in production

With the rise of the State of Israel, the Israeli population increased and consequently a change in rose growing eventuated. The extent of the plantations grew to meet the increasing demand. In a survey conducted in 1949 by the Ministry of Agriculture, the total area of rose growing was found to be 12 acres, there being 37 growers, two of whom held areas bigger than two acres each. All the other growers used areas smaller than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre each, and there were only 50,000 bushes growing at the time, the yield from which amounted to less than 500,000 flowers to be marketed. The main varieties at that time were 'President Hoover' (60%) and 'Crimson Glory' (30%), in addition to the gardening varieties.

A similar survey conducted ten years later (1959) showed that the number of growers had increased to 48, with 50 acres under cultivation, and that the planting distance had become much closer. Compared to the average of 2,400 plants per acre in 1948, there were 8,000-10,000 plants per acre in 1959. During this period too, the first shipping trials for export to Europe (Switzerland) were started. However, the export of roses failed at the time owing to the scattered distribution of the growing areas as well as the lack of experience in packing and transportation of flowers.

In 1964, a complete re-orientation in the rose-growing branch of the Ministry of Agriculture took place. Compared with the experimental export consignments of about 120,000 cut flowers shipped to Europe as mentioned previously, there were about 53,000,000 exported in the winter of 1970/71. And, compared to a production of 700,000 plants in 1964, today more than 2,000,000 plants are produced, some of which are exported for planting in greenhouses in Europe (Holland, England, Germany and Denmark).

In the first years commercial rose growing was concentrated mainly on the coastal strip and the Jordan valley. Only with the



A view of cutting roses in plastic greenhouse. Note height of plants growing from ground level

erection of commercial plastic greenhouses was an additional increase observed. In the winter of 1961/62 there were only 4,000 square meters of greenhouses (1 acre), in 1964 this had increased to 40,000 sq. m. (10 acres) and today (winter 1971/72) the area of heated greenhouses comprises over 800,000 sq. m. (200 acres). This does not include roses cultivated in open fields, and unheated, physically protected rose plantations in the Jordan valley.

In 1970/71, the main commercial varieties used were 'Baccara' (39% of the total and occupying 315,300 sq. m.), 'Super Star' or 'Tropicana' (12% of the total and occupying 91,700 sq. m.), and 'Nordia', the most popular Floribunda (5% of the total and occupying 39,600 sq. m.).

The forecast export output of cut flower roses for the winter 1971/72 approximates over 72,000,000 flowers—the equivalent of one jet freighter loaded with roses from Israel taking off every evening for European markets.

District Reports

VANCOUVER ISLAND—*Percy G. Raven*

IN MY REPORT this year, I am indebted to Mr. Smith of the Atmospheric Environment Service at Gonzales Observatory, for kindly supplying me with detailed monthly charts giving data on which I am able to refresh my memory regarding growing conditions during the past year. Also, again this year, Mr. Robert Watt, of Nanaimo, has supplied me with a splendid account of conditions as he has found them in the up-island section of Vancouver Island. Conditions can often be quite different north of The Malahat mountain, than they are here at the southern tip of the island.

I find that temperatures were below normal (50% below in June), except for July and August, when we had above average sunshine. Total rainfall was light, and the winter was generally mild, our lowest temperatures: December, 36°F.; January, 39.4°F. Snow was light, lasting only a day or so at a time, except for a fairly heavy fall in January, which lasted for about five days. There was not enough hard frost to do any damage, in spite of roses scarcely going dormant here.

Owing to the cold and backward spring, well into June, many H. Teas were not ready at show time, but in my garden, at least, the Climbers and Species were just right. Ordinarily they are well over long before the Victoria Horticultural Society June show. For my first attempt at showing, I concentrated on H. Tea Climber 'Sutter's Gold' and a couple of old-timers, 'Caroline Testout' and 'Cardinal de Richelieu', all of which were better than usual—the 'Sutter's Gold' having strong stems up to 2½ ft. with no side buds. Without a single rose ready to cut in my H. Tea beds, I used the foregoing, and out of nine entries I took five firsts and one second—and with these, the Canadian Rose Society Bronze Medal. All of this, I am sure, was due to the lack of bush type H. Teas.

Come the month of July, when we had fine weather; even though my plants are old, they were better than usual, perhaps

partly due to a heavy dressing of kelp from our beaches, given in early spring. I have now planted a few new roses: 'Fragrant Cloud', 'Ernest H. Morse', 'Eden Rose', 'Red Devil' and 'Pink Favorite'. I still hope to get 'Pascali' and a couple of others.

The roses at the Butchart Gardens, and in our city parks made a fine showing again this year, and gardens generally were excellent. However, in one, more or less public rose garden, I saw the worst dose of mildew I have ever seen, and that was in July!

For the past two years, I have sprayed with common washing soda, and it seems to have kept mildew under control, at least until late in the summer, when we get warm days and cool evenings. My main problems in this regard were with 'Virgo' and 'Neige Parfum' (both white). Blackspot was not bad except on 'Reveil Dijonnais' and somewhat on 'Elegance' (both climbers). I sprayed well with copper at pruning time, and I think this, as well as picking off and destroying spots as seen, has kept it fairly well under control.

As indicated at the opening, I am in receipt of a separate up-island report from Mr. Robert H. Watt of Nanaimo who says, "Most roses winter well here in Nanaimo. My best H. Teas this summer were: 'Ernest H. Morse' and a new one from Scotland, 'My Love', in reds; 'Bewitched' and 'Lady Seaton', in pinks; 'Grandpa Dickson' and 'Summer Sunshine', in yellows and 'Pascali' in white.

"In Floribundas, 'Alec Rose', 'Europeana', 'Iceberg', 'Elizabeth of Glamis' and 'Violet Carson' were good, with 'Apricot Nectar' exceptional. For all round good performance I have to credit: 'Royal Sunset' and 'Royal Gold' (the truest yellow yet) in Climbers and 'Tropicana', 'Chicago Peace', 'Blue Moon', 'Fragrant Cloud' and 'Bettina' in H. Teas.

"Regarding Blackspot, there was some on 'Paul's Scarlet' and the old 'Blaze', otherwise almost none at all. Due to the excessive amount of moisture in Nanaimo, I find that the heavily petaled roses such as 'Isobel de Ortiz' are inclined to ball. And, unfortunately, 'Queen Elizabeth' foliage seems to spot badly in wet weather.

"My poorest varieties this year were: 'Montezuma', 'Memorium', 'Royal Highness' and 'Pink Favorite'. 'Blaze' was not good

this year, and I find that 'Uncle Walter' is better grown as a pillar rose or a semi-climber, just pruning out a bit of the old wood.

"I have ordered 20 new varieties from Gregory's of England for next year; and I am still seeking the perfect red rose."

Our Victoria Horticultural Society's rose group, of which I have been chairman for the past two years, has proved enthusiastic and enjoyable. Although our membership has not grown, we have benefited a great deal from our discussions and from talks by both Eric Billington and George Hepworth. We are pleased to know, now that Mr. Hepworth has retired from the city parks, he is devoting his time to re-establishing his one-time rose nursery here, as well as his hobby of hybridizing. We wish him success in a real find! He is presently working with more-mildew-resistant varieties.

In closing, congratulations to Mrs. Anne Rendle, a member of our rose group, who won the Best Rose in the Show in June. It was a fine bloom of 'Ena Harkness'.

VANCOUVER—*C. D. Yeomans*

THE VANCOUVER ROSE SOCIETY's first meeting each "rosarian year" is a banquet. At the banquet held in November, 1970, Archie Selwood was made President Emeritus of the society. Archie was the first president when the society was founded in 1949. He was then a young fellow of 69. He has worked for the society since its foundation and is currently the editor of our monthly bulletin. It was fitting that this honor should be conferred on him when the society celebrated its twenty-first birthday.

We had a winter of heavy snows and quick thaws. There were no reports of bushes being killed by the weather. The spring was late and cold and growth was slow. My first H. Tea in bloom was 'Picture', on May 31, but my roses were not in full bloom until the end of June, about four weeks later than usual.

In the spring, the society held its pruning demonstrations in Stanley Park for the benefit of members and the general public. New members visited the gardens of older members for further instruction in pruning and general culture. The society had fertilizer made to its specifications and this was sold to the members in March.

In May, we had a pleasant day with visiting New Zealand

rosarians, showing them Vancouver and ending the day with a meeting at which they provided the speaker.

The annual garden party was held on May 30 in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Erskine McPherson. 'Climbing Mrs. Sam McGredy' gave a fine display on the south wall of their house but because of the cold spring most of their old-fashioned roses were not yet in bloom. Nevertheless, this was an enjoyable occasion, as usual.

The rose show was held on June 20 and 21, and was quite colorful, although it was the thinnest show for years due to the cold spring. Jim McGhie, whose roses are usually past the first flush by show date, had a garden full of them this time. They were of good quality. He won 16 trophies, including those for the most meritorious exhibit (for 12 blooms in two vases), for the best rose in the show, 'Prima Ballerina' and for the best spray of a floribunda, 'Orangeade'. Among his winning roses were 'Wendy Cussons', 'Pascali', 'Blue Moon', 'King's Ransom' and 'Grandpa Dickson'. Two of the trophies that he won were in the classes for miniatures—certainly an excellent all-round performance. J. Arthur McGregor had the best grandiflora spray: 'Queen Elizabeth'. The prize for the most outstanding floral art arrangement was won by Mrs. M. Wells.

We tried to revive the practice of sending blooms to the national C.R.S. show. The weather for several days before that date was cold and wet. My diary for June 24 says: "Heavy rain and very cold". However, George Rathbone did manage to find some roses. We will try to send more roses next year if our show dates do not coincide.

Members showed roses at the Richmond Horticultural Show in July and at the Pacific National Exhibition in August, in both cases winning nearly all the prizes. At our own parlor show held in September, the best rose was shown by Mrs. Doreen Janko.

Altogether this has not been a great year for roses in Vancouver. The plants bloomed late; the quality of the first flush was excellent but by the third week in July the weather was hot and we were cutting spent roses by the bushel. As I write now, in late October, the rains have spoiled the fall blooms and it is time to clean up the rose beds and complete our arrangements to receive the new roses which will arrive in November and which will provide us with so much interest and pleasure next summer.

LETHBRIDGE—*J. K. Wood*

LOCAL ROSE GROWERS have had another successful season, which has now drawn to a close, and the next chore will be preparing the beds for the winter months ahead. Weather conditions in January 1971, were the most severe in 63 years. More snow fell during that month than had fallen in any January for the past 70 years. The total snowfall was 25.5 inches, and it was of benefit to the rose plants. Mortality in the spring was not unduly high.

During the past few years three national department stores have opened branches here. Since they all feature rose plants at reasonable prices in the spring, local residents have been adding new plants to their gardens. Another feature which has been noted is the popularity of Floribundas, which appear to have a longer period of blooming than H. Teas. The former are also being used for landscaping purposes.

At our local horticultural show, held in August, the judges in the rose division decided that Mrs. Wm. Muir and Mr. Chas Bauer had equal points. As a result, the J. E. Rannard Memorial Trophy is being held by each of these growers for a period of six months.

Mr. Bauer also had success at the national rose show in Toronto in late June, with his airborne exhibit. He had two Firsts—one for six H. Teas and one for three H. Teas, and a Second for one H. Tea.

In August, Mr. Bauer 'cleaned up' at the Calgary Horticultural Show, winning the Queen of the Show award for his 'American Heritage', along with the following: Mrs. McAfee Cup for the Best Rose; White Rose Trophy; H. M. Eddie & Sons Trophy for Best Floribunda; Cooper Memorial Trophy, Rose Bowl for Grand Aggregate; Dowling Tray for Members Grand Aggregate; and the Crystal Rose Bowl for the Floribunda Championship.

Our congratulations to Mrs. Muir and Mr. Bauer. Their success in this hobby should be an inspiration to our other local growers.

CALGARY—*D. G. Lawrence*

UPON LOOKING back over the years, it seems that Calgary is always reporting unusual weather conditions. This year was no exception with really warm weather in April and May giving rise to hopes for

an early and also banner rose-growing year. This, however, was not to be! In June, colder, wet weather set in, and growth was all but stopped. On July 14, the weather broke, and we promptly had the other extreme, with six solid weeks of intense heat. Temperatures were in the 80s and 90s, and needless to say, our roses did not particularly like this either.

Growth was stunted and meagre, and second growth to provide our normal August blooming never seemed to materialize with the odd exception. Out of about 25 varieties in my own garden, only 'City of Leeds', 'Kronenbourg' and 'Queen Elizabeth' performed with any degree of satisfaction. The resultant number of entries in the rose section of our August flower show was down about 50 per cent.

A good deal was learned, however, as two entrants in particular had some good blooms and these were achieved by heavy watering, and some shading during the heat of the day. Obviously our altitude and extremely porous soil make both of these necessary under the conditions being experienced.

Our annual display of roses was once again held in one of the local department stores in July. On the average, the best blooms of the year were on display. This show still attracts new members to our society and, equally important, provides the gardening public with a chance to see that roses can and are being grown successfully in this area.

Calgary Parks/Recreation is planting roses in increasing numbers and we like to feel we have had something to do with this trend. This, combined with our own shows, is encouraging more people to at least try a few bushes. If only someone could come up with some good varieties truly hardy under our winter conditions!

With great regret, we have had to temporarily abandon our test garden project. It was found, albeit too late—that the water table in the area where it was located, was too high. During the spring, when we have an alternative freezing/thawing condition, the beds were becoming waterlogged and the losses were so high that it became impractical to carry on in the location.

Climbers and Tree or Standard roses are still being grown by a number of persevering members here. Climbers still have to be dug up and buried every fall to survive. This becomes somewhat impractical when they get to any size. Obviously, hardier varieties

or a better method of wintering must be found for these. Regarding Standards, it has been found that a modest number can be handled fairly well by digging them up and burying all but the head. This is done immediately after defoliation. The head is left in an open hole which is then covered with boards. Earth, to a depth of about six inches is placed on top of the boards. I am able to vouch for this method as I have five trees that have come through five winters. Interestingly, they are all Floribundas—the same good results not having been obtained for H. Teas.

The rose beds on the grounds of a local senior citizens' home have been expanded and we now have over a hundred bushes. The returns have been great when one sees the pleasure the residents get from the summer display.

The local charity bazaar is also a continuing project for funds from our society. This year we were able to send three children to summer camp and also make a sizeable donation to the Cystic Fibrosis Association. Plans are already under way for the 1972 bazaar.

Generally speaking local rose growers would agree that this was not one of our better years due largely to our usual "unusual" weather. In closing, the Calgary Rose Society and its members, extend greetings to all rose enthusiasts across Canada for a "bloom-ing good" 1972.

SASKATCHEWAN—*Percy H. Wright*

THE SEASON of 1971 in Saskatchewan was characterized by wide swings from one extreme of weather to another, and back again. On the whole, it was a favorable season, not only for the roses, but also for field crops. Truly remarkable reports of yields of wheat and other grains have come to hand.

Over four days beginning July 21, a total of 2.94 inches of rain was recorded by the weather station at the University of Saskatchewan, practically all of it in thundershowers. Many thundershowers rampaged across the province during that general period, and some localities received nearly as much in a week or two as they normally receive in a whole summer. It is manneristic of thundershowers, of course, that, like hailstorms, the precipitation they distribute is extremely patchy.

All vegetation responded to this abundant moisture with spurts of growth that made us all feel Garden-of-Edenish, and during the heat period that followed in August, this growth continued for as long as the moisture reserves permitted.

Only $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of rain was received in all of August at Saskatoon, and during a phenomenal week, about a month after the heavy rains, daily temperatures above 90°F. were recorded. This heat, needless to say, bleached the color from many rose flowers, and even from the buds of varieties that turned out not to be sunworthy.

In most years, the Saskatchewan summer climate is cool enough that roses and many other flowers never suffer from the heat as they do in areas south and east of us. This year was the exception, and we learned by contrast what an advantage the usual freedom from high temperatures gives flower growers.

The rose reports from the various provinces of Canada, as found in previous annuals of the Canadian Rose Society, stress the behavior of Hybrid Teas and Floribundas almost to the exclusion of other classes of roses, particularly the hardy shrub roses. In our province the proportion of total rose bushes that are hardy shrub roses is probably the greatest in all Canada, though Alberta may not be far behind. This concentration on hardy types justifies my giving prime attention to the hardy rose varieties.

The lesson of the season, for the writer at least, was of the supreme importance of control of the rose curculio by removing and burning all rose hips at a date in the fall before the larvae migrate from the hips to their winter shelter in the ground under the bushes. I had two rose gardens, separated by about five miles. In one of these gardens, where most of the hardy rose bushes were not fertile enough to make hips, the curculio was no more serious than in the ordinary year.

In the other garden, however, the plantation was large, and some of the varieties had set hundreds of hips in 1970. The curculio or snout-beetles were perhaps a little late in hatching to their adult stage, but when they did appear as adults, they appeared in such numbers that from that date on, hardly a rosebud was allowed to open and become a flower—until the end of the curculio season in mid-August. The pests were so numerous that they were willing

to settle for a diet on the varieties they normally dislike and tend to avoid!

The truth is that no spraying program is fully satisfactory for the control of the rose curculio. The sprays appear to kill the beetles present on the plants at the time of spraying, but when new hordes fly in from wild bushes or from hardy hip-bearing bushes in the vicinity, the toxins work so slowly that they get in five, six or more hours of their destruction before the insecticide takes effect on them. This is my reason for stressing the removal of all rose hips and their destruction.

If one were to grow only the sterile varieties, like 'Persian Yellow', 'Agnes', and Hugonis \times Altaica, one would not have to worry about the need to remove hips. Any new variety of hardy rose that is triploid, and so usually sterile, will have an advantage, at least after rose growers become educated to the inability of sterile varieties to propagate larvae of the curculio for the coming year.

Another lesson of the season concerned the rather remarkable susceptibility of the *Rosa blanda* hybrids to mildew. Since a plant that is infected with mildew during the summer is thereby rendered less hardy when winter comes, the importance of freedom from mildew can hardly be overemphasized. This year, 1971, was the first in which I ever observed mildew on *rugosa* roses. The popular variety 'Therese Bugnet', part *rugosa* and part *blanda*, was also affected.

MANITOBA—Mrs. W. A. MacDonald

THE SPRING of 1971 opened with promise of favorable weather for roses, and winter protection was removed shortly after the first week in May. There were no hard night frosts after covers were removed, although temperatures dropped to 31°F. at the end of the month. Generally speaking, losses were about the usual percentage for the area. We had the sunniest May in ten years—a total of 327 hours, which is 83 hours more than the normal figure—but it was cooler than usual and precipitation was below normal. June came in with some warmth, but this soon changed and cool damp weather settled in. Later on, there were 14 consecutive wet weekends which, naturally, caused some unfavorable comment from

the summer cottage crowd. However, the roses thrived; and there was a wonderful show of blooms for several weeks. Of course, aphids flourished, too, and some Blackspot came along later; but these problems were controlled in the usual manner.

Mr. Rudy Pfeiffer, Assiniboine Park foreman, says that, in the fall of 1970, the roses were covered before the arrival of killing frosts which would have given the plants a poor send-off into winter. After the protection was applied, there were heavy rains and some hard frosts before snow fell. The winter was as usual for this province, but the roses—being in the center of a large flower garden—are exposed on all sides to the vagaries of the weather. However, when winter covers were removed, the percentage of loss was found to be about average for the park. It was noted again that some of the yellow varieties seem to be less hardy here: 'King's Ransom', 'Summer Sunshine' and 'Isobel Harkness' were among the casualties. Bushy varieties seemed to come through the winter in better condition.

Rudy adds a comment about plants received from nurseries outside Manitoba. He says that roses received from firms growing their own stock have a better record of performance than those with over-size canes which come from suppliers who seem to import their plants for sale here.

The park roses bloomed continuously from mid-June until the latter part of July, with a second long period of bloom for most of September and well into October. Of several newer varieties, 'First Prize', 'Golden Prince' and 'Reg Willis' performed well. 'Angel Face' was disappointing; growth was poor.

Mrs. Scrase reports from Dauphin that many local growers were disappointed over their winter losses. Best survival rate was, of course, where there was the deepest accumulation of snow. Interest in rose culture continues to increase, and at the agricultural fair, the number of rose entries was much larger than in other years. At the time of writing, the roses had not been covered; the weather was too mild, and the plants were not sufficiently hardened.

Mrs. W. F. Smith writes from Snowflake—south-west of Winnipeg—where there has been a great deal of wet weather during the harvest season. Most of her plants came through the winter, except for some which were near some spruce trees; there

were some casualties there. It had been a disappointing summer for roses, and the second blooming was delayed. This may have been partly due to unseasonably cold nights and heavy rains. There were few exhibition blooms ready at show times.

Mrs. Smith is concerned with the matter of correct labelling of roses. Many bare-root plants ordered by Manitobans are found to be misnamed. Complaints are numerous, as local growers report the number of errors in their orders. It is disconcerting—to put it mildly—to find that a so-called white *Grandiflora* turns out to be a low bush with small red blooms. This is not what is expected from a good nursery. The complaints do not apply to “bargain” plants, nor to late orders. The slogan here has always been, “buy from a reputable nursery”; and last year, at Winnipeg meetings, complainants were asked to make a point of writing to their dealers to report errors. It would be interesting to hear how other members, east and west, have dealt with this situation.

It would seem that nurserymen need to examine more closely their procedures for labelling and packing, etc. Individual complaints are not effective. Perhaps our society will give some thought to bringing this problem to the attention of the nursery associations. Such action might carry more weight.

Reporting on the larger shows in Winnipeg—at the Red River Exhibition, June 25 to July 3, the Winnipeg Horticultural Society staged the usual flower show. The rose section was attractive this year. Exhibits were of good quality, and there were entries in every class. Entries for the three consecutive shows of the week numbered 357.

The International Flower Show, in August, was not so successful from a rosarian's point of view. The second period of bloom was later than usual, and many would-be exhibitors found that their roses had not reached perfection in time for the show. Mrs. J. S. Wishart, an accredited A.R.S. judge, came from Lincoln, Nebraska, to officiate, and her visit was greatly appreciated and enjoyed. The award for Best Rose in Show went to ‘Miss Canada’, which also won the Rosette for Best Rose on the Second Day. The Judge later complimented the exhibitor, saying that it was a rose which had been “well-grown and well-conditioned”; a remark which would be noted by exhibitors, especially in the novice group.

To date—the first week of November—15.3 inches of snow

have fallen. After a spell of mild weather, many growers were not quite prepared for this early onslaught of winter. However, more snow is predicted, so the plants will be insulated until full protection can be applied. The outlook is optimistic.

To Mrs. Scrase, Mrs. Smith and Rudy Pfeiffer go sincere thanks for the contributions from their districts. They join in sending best wishes for a happy and peaceful New Year to members from Coast to Coast. May your roses bring you much enjoyment in 1972.

LAKEHEAD AREA—*Adolph De Kever*

THIS is being written from Thunder Bay, Ontario, on October 20, the day before the provincial election. I do not know whether the electioneering had anything to do with it or not, but no damaging frosts have occurred to date. This is unusual for the area. The roses are still blooming beautifully as if they did not know it is almost bedtime. The two climbers on the south-east side of my home are still loaded with blooms, and the gardens in Thunder Bay and surrounding area are still well decorated with bloom.

The Horticultural Society of Thunder Bay rose show was held in the Provincial Room of the Prince Arthur Motor Hotel, July 19, and was a great success. The judges commented on the quality of the blooms and experienced a real challenge in picking out the best rose in the show, reserve champion etc.

It was encouraging to note the novice classes were well filled. Mrs. Karolyn Fulton won the Best Rose in the novice class with 'Peace', and the reserve champion as well with 'Mister Lincoln'. She also won the highest aggregate points in the ten novice classes and was awarded the Mayor Laskin Trophy. Other winners in the novice classes were Mrs. E. Mallon and Mr. J. Balcombe.

In the open classes, major winners were Mr. Ken Fulton with 'Jack Frost' for the Best White Rose in the show, 'Peace' for both the Best Rose of the show and Best Yellow Rose of the show and thus the Canadian Rose Society Bronze Medal; and Mr. Stan Mack who won the reserve champion award for his 'Flaming Peace', best 'Chrysler Imperial' of the show, and best three 'Chrysler Imperial' blooms of the show. Mrs. Mary Miller won first in decorative class 30 with a beautiful arrangement of roses in a

vase. The highest aggregate points in the decorative section went to Miss Janice Blackwell and Mrs. Sandra Huinik, with the highest aggregate points in the entire show also going to Miss Blackwell.

The best pink rose, 'Shannon' went to Mrs. A. D. Fisher. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have an outstanding garden situated between their home and McVicars Creek.

The summer in our area, west of North Bay, was generally agreeable and as a result, good gardens were enjoyed pretty well across North and Northwestern Ontario. Insects, of course (including grasshoppers), were a nuisance. Blackspot and mildew made its appearance in mid-September and from then on gave us a rough time. We had a wet fall which is not good in this area as far as wintering roses is concerned.

Some of the newer roses that have done well up here include: 'Ginger Rogers', 'First Prize', 'Pascali', 'Peter Frankenfeld', 'Alaska Centennial' and 'City of Belfast'.

BARRIE—*Charles L. Wislow*

THERE WAS AN above average snowfall in the Barrie area with little frost in the ground. The snow was late going away and the long cool spring allowed the moisture to get into the ground with little run-off. As a result, practically no roses were lost from winter damage.

Winter protection in this area does not appear to be as important as in the Toronto area where there is less snowfall. Most growers hill earth around the roses to about eight inches. Some bring in extra earth from another bed, if available. Some use leaves. Clumps of sweet alyssum taken from the border after the first frost make a good wind barrier when packed loosely around the bushes. After Christmas, some of us rescue our neighbor's Christmas tree from the roadside and use the evergreen boughs as additional wind protection. If an early thaw is indicated, snow can be shovelled from the lawn on top of the rose bed to give that extra week of protection. Generally the city rose grower worries more about winter protection than the country dweller. Perhaps the latter has better access to straw mulch if it is needed in a hurry.

In the writer's experience with Grandifloras, only 'Buccaneer' has been susceptible to winter kill.

It was a good year for roses. The June showing was especially good, with deep color in the first bloom. The cool spring with lots of moisture in the ground perhaps contributed to this. The first half of the summer was dry but cool. The long warm fall, with the first severe frost on November 7, gave us a wonderful bonus of roses.

The Barrie Horticultural Society rose show was held on June 28th, with 28 exhibitors and 194 entries.

WINDSOR AND DISTRICT—

George Magee and Walter LeMire

THE WINTER of 1970-71 was severe enough, with a lack of snow cover, to kill to the ground (or soil mound), all Hybrid Tea roses. There were moderate losses among tender varieties and tender climbers were badly damaged. Late winter flooding on frozen ground also killed some bushes. Some roses protected with styro-foam cones were also damaged, however beds boxed in with styro-foam sheets were in good shape. I noticed that Hybrid Teas that were soil mounded and tied, then tops wrapped in burlap, carpet or aluminum insulating paper, came through well.

The spring was late and dry, with numerous light late-spring frosts, some of which were attributed to the drought. This spring was one of the worst in memory for planting bare root roses, especially those that were soft or imported from Europe, or those received in a dried-out condition.

Most of our local rose shows were set for the weekend of June 12 and this proved a few days too early for most of the Hybrid Teas with the other types still later. The first roses opened in warm humid weather and were of fine quality.

The best bloom in the Greater Windsor Horticultural Society Show was a 'Royal Highness' shown by C.R.S. member Mrs. Howard Welsh. The same day the Detroit Rose Society held a fine show, although entries were down some. An unusually fine 'Piccadilly' was a surprise winner of Queen of the show.

The Canadian Rose Society show on June 27 was a real success with a large number of fine entries and a superb setting at the

Inn On The Park. The two of us helped judge it and had a pleasurable time, also a difficult one with such stiff competition in many classes.

The Windsor Rose Society held six meetings at the clubhouse at Jackson Park. The planting of 'Red Planet' was not too successful because of the late delivery of the bushes after the British postal strike and the dry cold weather in May. For next season the society will plant a bed of 'Alec's Red', heralded as the finest rose ever created in Scotland.

This year Benlate became available in this district and most who used it felt that it is the best fungicide yet available for controlling mildew, although spraying with phaltan or captan is still necessary where Blackspot is bad.

The summer was dry too and continues dry until this time of writing in late October. Good roses were only obtained by thorough watering. Among the better rose growers, roses have been nearly as good as last year which was a banner season.

The Greater Windsor Horticultural Society held its fall flower show on Saturday, September 11, and the rose section was well filled. Walter was fortunate to win the Queen of the Show award with 'Red Queen'. The following weekend, the Great Lakes District convention was hosted by the Detroit Rose Society and several Canadian Rose Society members took part in the program including Wini and Bob Park of Dearborn on Miniature roses, and the two of us on Budding (Walter) and New Roses of the World (George). Saginaw grown roses won the top awards of the show with superb specimens of 'First Prize' and 'Tiffany'. 'Mister Lincoln' won the Queen of the Show award.

Hybridizing continues to be of interest in this district and I think the nicest seedling seen this year was by Mr. Joe Winchell—'Gladiator' × 'Chrysler Imperial'—a beautiful show rose in deep pink.

We should like to invite members to visit Windsor—the City of Roses.

LONDON—*Stanley Jenkins*

THE MOST outstanding event here was the London Rose Society annual show. A new location and format proved successful. Over

700 entries were made, some by exhibitors from as far away as Windsor and Detroit. Slightly more than 1,000 paid admissions gave rose lovers a chance to see roses at their best. The blooms were of high quality, which may have been due to the great amount of snow last winter, giving the plants plenty of moisture in the spring to stimulate good growth. 'Peace' is still an outstanding rose and won Best Rose in the show for Mrs. F. Semple, the first woman to win this award in the London show. Mr. R. Peirce and the show committee deserve a vote of thanks for an excellent show.

New rose beds have been added to the Public Utilities rose gardens at Springbank Park. It is an outstanding display of roses and has attracted hundreds of visitors from near and far.

During the summer, short stems, chafer beetles and mildew seem to be the problems that growers have been discussing. Mildew has been more prevalent in my garden this year. Lack of rain in some areas may have been the cause of some of these problems.

The national show in Toronto was excellent with many fine exhibits. The information desk of consulting rosarians should be repeated in the future, as many, many questions were asked by inquiring rose growers.

The kind generosity of Mr. Spencer McConnell, of The McConnell Nursery Co. Ltd., in donating miniature roses, helped to make our display at the Western Fair an outstanding attraction. The various horticultural displays are judged by an expert in the field of horticulture.

The colors of autumn are vying for attention against the colors of the roses in the garden as this is written. Very soon, snow will change them all to white and another rose growing season will come to an end.

HAMILTON DISTRICT—*George J. Patterson*

*Even when sunny hours are past,
The fragrance of the rose will last.*

A. M. Aldous

EVERY rose garden should have a focal point and how appropriate to have at that spot a sun-dial. Perhaps grassy paths like spokes of a wheel may lead to the sun-dial at the hub. There are many beautiful and artistic dials in famous gardens of the world.

Look at the picture in the Royal National Rose Society annual of 1970, page 21. This beautiful sculpture was presented by Miss Arbel M. Aldous, as well as the delightful poem accompanying it. There is another beautiful dial at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in memory of W. T. Macoun, D.Sc., a famous botanist.

My own is rather simple but it suits my garden. "I count none but sunny hours", it states, and hours spent working in the rose garden are indeed happy ones.

Recently I saw one in the lovely garden of an old home in Hamilton called "Whitehern". I had never seen this inscription before and it impressed me profoundly. "I am a shadow. So art thou. I mark lost time thus."

Another rather suitable statement, with a touch of sadness is, "Time takes all but memories". Of course there are the common Latin inscriptions, viz. "Tempus fugit" and "Horas non numero nisi serenas".

I am sure that one could make a sun-dial without too much difficulty. The one at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, is a fine example of this kind. Just remember that the pointer should point to the north star and the angle at the base must be equal to the degree of Latitude.

Well, the sunny hours have slipped away throughout the summer and autumn, and perhaps lost time has been marked against us. However, I believe that we have had a good year for our roses. The Hamilton and District show was held at the Royal Botanical Gardens on Sunday, June 20. It was a splendid show with many beautiful specimens and more than the usual number of arrangements. Nearly 500 people paid admission to see the 403 exhibits from 42 exhibitors. The film "Living with Roses" was shown several times during the afternoon and evening. Fourteen companies had donated prizes for the draws, which were held at three different times. The trophy winning specimens were, 'First Prize', 'White Knight', 'Chrysler Imperial', 'Silver Star', 'Orangeade', and 'Queen Elizabeth'. Mrs. Cecil Bond won the trophy for the outstanding arrangement, and Mrs. Wm. Reid won the trophy for the highest score in the decorative classes. E. G. Humphries won the Sweepstakes Award.

Two new trophies were presented this year: the L. E. Coffman Memorial Trophy for the best bowl of six Hybrid Tea roses, and

the Harry Burville Memorial Trophy for the best lavender rose in the show. The former was won by Dr. C. T. Moyle and the latter by R. S. Goddard.

The following interesting meetings have been held: April, Dr. Peter Rice—Chemical Control of Weeds; May, Dr. C. T. Moyle and Dr. Colin Lock—Preparing for the Show, and Other People's Gardens; June, Mrs. E. R. Measures—Flower Arranging with Roses; October, Mrs. Norman Mackay—Drying Roses and Arrangements of Dried Material including Roses.

I should like to report that the rose shows sponsored by the horticultural societies of Burlington, Hamilton, Dundas and Ancaster were better than ever. The matter of containers and the naming of varieties have improved.

Concerning the problems of rose growing this year, I mention the following: July was hot and dry. Rain eventually came in late August. Comparatively speaking there was little Blackspot and mildew this year. Several members used Benlate, others relied on captan, phaltan and Acti-Dione P.M. Everyone reported immense numbers of aphids in September, though little real damage is done by them.

The writer found an almost 100% increase in the number of Japanese beetles. These were picked off and squashed. If a beetle is on a flower long before caught, the bloom is completely destroyed. A hole about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter is made from the outer petal through the inner petals to the centre. Cygon and Isotox seemed to have no effect. Since the grub of the Japanese beetle, like that of the June bug, survives below the grass roots of lawns, these were sprayed also. A careful inspection of blooms each morning and evening seems necessary. For over three years now it appears definitely that they are found most frequently on light varieties, even when the bloom is five feet high.

The incidence of the Japanese beetle this year was: 150 beetles on 52 light varieties, one only on a green leaf, and one on a geranium. The three most subject cultivars were 'Duet' 19, 'Memoriam' 16, and 'Garden Party' 9. The time of infestation was from July 6 to October 5.

A large number of yellow leaves appeared in September. This was general over this area. The condition seemed not to be caused by fungi or rust, or spider mite, nor a deficiency of iron or mag-

nesium. Perhaps it was the extreme heat and dryness. Perhaps it was because no summer mulch was used this year, but I am inclined to believe that it was just the sear and yellow leaf of old age. The yellow leaves were low on the plants, often on the cane just below the first cut of a bloom. Many trees and other shrubs have suffered likewise. At present, in October, the foliage at the tops of the bushes is good with little mildew.

A near frost occurred last night (October 7th) so perhaps our season is nearing the end. As the sun-dial says, "Time takes all but memories". May your memories of the roses of 1971 be pleasant, and may the roses of next summer be even more beautiful.

NIAGARA REGION—*Mrs. Margaret McCann*

IN THIS area of southern Ontario, the winter of 1970-71 was unusually cold with deep penetrating frost. Regardless of a natural winter protection from recurrent deep snowfalls, without a mound of soil or other material used for hilling-up, many tender roses would have been lost. Hard pruning in the spring was a necessity to remove the canes which had winter-killed back to within inches of the bud union.

After the last low temperature of 30°F., April 25, active growth finally got under way. In May, too many windy days prevented regular spraying. Warm days, with cool nights, the first half of June did not help, so mildew made an early appearance.

Bud development was also slow causing some concern to show committees and exhibitors alike; early shows would be in trouble. Almost overnight the hot weather arrived bringing buds to peak bloom too fast.

District 9 horticultural societies had set their show dates and starting June 19, Thorold, Stamford, Fort Erie and Niagara Falls all held successful shows within the week. Best rose awards were won by, 'Lady Seaton', 'Mister Lincoln', 'Crimson Glory' and 'Flaming Peace' in these keenly contested exhibitions.

For the third consecutive year the Welland society show had the "Chelsea" touch. A large marquee is set up in Chippawa Park and during the afternoon a band plays out in the open. This show is held in conjunction with the annual week-long Rose City

Festival. Show day was Sunday, June 26, and what a sweltering hot one it was. The large expanse of canvas seemingly trapped the excessive heat and humidity inside the tent creating a Turkish bath atmosphere. Roses were literally "steamed open" while being judged. The H. Tea classes were filled to overflowing; 'Josephine Bruce' won best in show.

The Dunnville society usually have one of the best rose shows in District 9 but the prolonged heat and scanty rainfall in June cut the number of entries in half. This was a great disappointment to the society president, Roy B. Miller, a dedicated rosarian and C.R.S. member. Mr. Miller grows 300 bushes which includes most of the popular varieties of H. Teas, Grandifloras and Floribundas. Climbers and Shrub roses enclose the large plot at the back of his residence. He favors cocoa bean shells for a summer mulch to conserve moisture and cut down on weeding. He also used the new Dupont spray, Benlate, as a preventative against mildew and Blackspot with satisfactory results. His 'Chrysler Imperial' entries usually win him best red and best rose in show awards.

The president of the Garden City Horticultural Society, Victor Dawson, is also the chairman responsible for the successful staging of the Grape Festival Rose Show held in St. Catharine's each September. The show, held at the Pen Centre Shopping Plaza, draws a large number of visitors from all points of the Niagara Peninsula to view this attractive display of specimen blooms and flower arrangements. Commercial growers, J. C. Bakker & Sons Ltd. and Carl Palleck & Sons Nurseries, featured displays of both new and older rose varieties which attracted much attention from avid rose lovers.

Un-co-operative weather forced the postponement of both the 1970 and 1971 shows to later dates due to scarcity of bloom. The 1971 show was held October 2 but the best roses were those which started to bloom in our gardens two weeks later. Some of the top prizes went to Mrs. Douglas Easter for a huge cluster of Floribunda 'Eutin' judged the best specimen exhibit in the show. George Albanese won the best H. Tea with a bloom of 'Avon'; 'Chicago Peace' entered by Mr. Dawson was the runner-up.

Mr. Dawson's well-grown roses get through the winter with only a blanket of snow for a protective covering. His favorite fertilizer is manure which he is most fortunate to come by when

needed. Regular maintenance of this rose garden makes it one of the most inviting to visit from spring to fall.

Located on the Niagara Street Highway in St. Catharines, the Niagara College of Applied Arts and Technology School of Horticulture (not to be confused with The Niagara Parks Commission School of Horticulture in Niagara Falls), has started a rose garden project. Mass planting of 'Peace', and 'Tropicana' and Standards of 'Flaming Peace', 'John S. Armstrong' and 'Mister Lincoln' make a nice display. 'Golden Girl' and 'Allgold' were also used as lower bedding bushes. During the summer, a combined mixture of malathion, captan and karathane was used as a spray against disease and insect damage.

Looking back at the overall picture, it was not as pretty as other years being marred chiefly by more mildew and Blackspot than previous growing seasons. Gardeners who neglected to spray had messy-looking bushes on their hands. One could be thankful that many of the newer varieties of roses are disease resistant and in this area where the humidity is high, these bushes were really put to the test.

On November 7, the temperature dropped to 24 degrees. Beautiful long-stemmed blooms that were a joy to see the day before showed their distaste for the overnight chilling. The curtain had been rung down on such beauties as, 'Show Girl', 'Red Lion', 'Grandpa Dickson', 'Rose Gaujard', 'Granada' and a score of others.

Included in the pleasure of seeing lovely roses on the show-bench and in home gardens in the Niagara region was a trip to the garden at 276 Betty Ann Drive, Willowdale, in Metro Toronto. This is where Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lyzaniwsky grow the most magnificent roses I have ever seen. I long to return when the roses bloom again.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO—*Bill Eriksen*

NO QUESTION about it, this was a perfect year for growing roses in the Metropolitan Toronto area. The weather was right in line all the way from the first snow last fall. From that moment on, we generally had continuous below-freezing weather all winter, and the ever-present snow cover provided excellent protection. Winter

losses were virtually zero. The fact is that the ground never did freeze so that the spring snow melt was absorbed directly into the soil. This really helped the new shoots to develop rapidly. Fortunately, there was no return of the frost to nip the early growth. By the same token, we were spared a heat wave in late June and early July. Rainfall was nicely spaced between the sunny days which minimized the need for using the hose. The net result was vigorous plant growth and somewhat larger blooms than usual. This was in evidence at the Canadian Rose Society's annual rose show held at the Inn On The Park, where a spacious ballroom not only provided ample means for displaying the roses to their best advantage, but at the same time, afforded easy access to the thousands of visitors. It was perhaps the best show that Metropolitan Toronto has hosted to date.

Private gardens we visited, the Canadian National Exhibition rose garden and the growers' rose fields all displayed high-grade quality in their rose beds this year.

All reports had it that Blackspot incidence was less than normal to normal. However, there was a greater than usual incidence of powdery mildew, which necessitated a more rigorous spraying program to maintain control. Ramblers out of the *wichuraiana* strain such as 'Dorothy Perkins', 'Lady Gay', 'Lady Godiva' etc. have an affinity for mildew and heavy application of Acti-dione or Benlate was in order. It must be said in their defence, that there is no modern climber that can compare with these ramblers in terms of winter hardiness, number and length of canes or profusion of long-lasting blooms. If you want a real arbor of roses in July—plant 'Dorothy Perkins'.

Aphids and thrips presented no problem this year, but a few borers infected the *rugosas*. To control the borer it is necessary to paint a ring of systemic insecticide at the bottom of each *rugosa* cane in the spring. This done, you may relax and enjoy the usual profusion of blooms.

In my book, 'Hansa' is number one because of the large and exceptionally fragrant flowers it produces.

The old-fashioned roses flourished as always, and it should be emphasized, that unless you have a few in your garden, you just are not getting the full enjoyment available to you. Most varieties are extremely hardy and many have a fragrance not to be found in

any modern rose whether it be Hybrid Tea, Floribunda or Grandiflora. My favorite is the Moss rose 'Salet'—you'll find it hard to beat. Plant it by itself on the lawn and it will grow to a splendid 6 ft. shrub. You will appreciate the extensive second flowering in early fall. Some other old-fashioned roses which are well worth trying are 'Jacques Cartier' and 'Bishop Darlington'. You'll enjoy the great volume of butter yellow blooms provided by 'Harison's Yellow' and the highly fragrant pink blooms of the 'Cabbage' rose and if you're looking for an unusual single variety, it has to be 'Austrian Copper'. The latter three varieties do not require any winter protection in our area. Take your choice of four great Hybrid Perpetuals—'Frau Karl Druschki', 'Marchioness of Lorne', 'American Beauty' and 'Prince Camille de Rohan'.

Have you tried the Miniatures yet? Here are some good ones: 'Baby Darling', 'Scarlet Gem', 'Yellow Doll', 'Mona Ruth', 'Eleanor', 'Starina', 'Baby Masquerade' and 'Cinderella'.

It is always interesting to try something new in your garden, so why not try budding your favorite variety on *Rosa multiflora* understock. It is easy, fun, inexpensive and most important—it will be your achievement. How about budding your own three or four favorite varieties on a *R. rugosa* or *R. canina* standard? You'll be proud of your multi-colored rose tree. Why not cross a couple of your favorite roses and see what the seedlings bring forth, or just plant some of the seeds from a few rose hips you find on your bushes in the fall. The results may surprise you and, in any case, the seedlings are always a new variety and are uniquely yours. To add to the fun, you can enter your best seedlings in the newly instituted seedling class in the society's annual rose show. The winner might be you.

Well it is November again. 'Peace', 'Tropicana', 'Tiffany' and 'Garden Party' have produced the usual giant flowers again this fall and I see the old reliable 'Talisman' has now successfully completed its fourth bloom as usual. Hope you remembered the bone meal application this fall. With the roses hilled, straw and evergreen branches all in place and burlap wrap applied as required, we are all ready for Jack Frost. All eyes to Spring 1972 and your best year ever!

THE 1971 season was a rose-grower's dream in this area. It was roses all the way from mid-June until early November; with abundant bloom, tall growth, and rich color and fragrance. Two or three Peterborough members were even brave and hardy enough to make the early morning trip to Toronto in June with some entries which won a few ribbons. Usually our roses are not advanced enough for the Toronto show, and even this year our best ones came a week or two later.

Although no report has been received from Belleville or Cobourg, the results may be given for two shows in the immediate area, Peterborough and Lakefield. Cobourg roses, which had not been advanced enough for the Toronto show, were prominent at the Peterborough show. Mrs. George Kennedy won the White Rose Trophy, the Red Rose Trophy and the W. J. Hancock Silver Bowl for the most points in show. Miss Lily Taylor won the John A. Smith Trophy for the best bloom of the late Jack Smith's favorite rose, 'King's Ransom'. The novice award, presented by The Canadian Rose Society, went to Mrs. Maurice F. Clarkson, who also won the Bryant Trophy for exhibiting the best rose grown in the City of Peterborough, a bloom of 'Miss Canada'. Mrs. Clarkson had never before exhibited any roses. The Peterborough Horticultural Society also held a small show in September.

The Lakefield and District Horticultural Society held its second annual show in early July where the best rose in show was a bloom of 'Garden Party'. Mrs. Ray Jackman was awarded a trophy for the most points in that show.

The growing popularity of old-fashioned roses is easy to understand for anyone who has tried them. The writer took special pleasure in some newly planted bushes of 'Reine Victoria' which bloomed again in the fall, as did 'Marchioness of Lorne' and 'Mlle Cécile Brunner'. These older roses withstand midsummer neglect at vacation time in a way the Hybrid Teas will not. Special favorites are 'Rosa Mundi', 'Roseaie de L'Hay', 'Charles de Mills' and moss rose 'Blanche Moreau'.

OTTAWA DISTRICT—*Grace Shewfelt*

THE WINTER of 1970/71 will long be remembered in Ottawa as the year of the snow. As the winter progressed the streets grew narrower and the question of where to put the snow after shoveling became a major problem. But the heavy fall did provide an excellent cover for rose bushes and perennials. They burst forth with strong shoots not long after the "glaciers" receded.

My new Rose of China shrub was not so lucky. I had planted it in the spring in what I considered to be a safe position. It had grown into a symmetrical little bush and I was looking forward to its flowering. But an avalanche of snow and ice from the roof sheared off all the branches on one side. However it bloomed in lopsided glory despite its near demise. Obviously it will need some protection this winter.

Having purchased some new roses I was anxious to see their first blossoms. One of them, 'Lotte Gunthart', was slow to sprout but finally there were leaves and then a single bud which did not open until August. By that time I had observed some specimens of 'Lotte Gunthart' at "Man and His World" and liked the distinctive carnation effect.

Most of the roses bloomed in late June during hot weather and the individual flowers had a brief day in the intense sunlight before the petals scattered. The late summer blooming was more satisfactory as the individual flowers lasted longer and the colors seemed more intense and lasting.

Highlights I especially remember in the summer were: several large silvery-rose flowers on 'Isobel d'Ortiz', the specimen I took to the office was much admired; the almost constant flowering of 'American Heritage'; the intense red-gold reverse petals of 'Suspense'; the perfect flowers of 'Flaming Peace' and the tiny single bloom on the Floribunda 'Canadian Centennial' that lasted for over two weeks in October.

The Ottawa Horticultural Society held a rose show early in July and there were a record number of entries of lovely individual flowers and artistic floral arrangements. The Society also held a flower show under canvas at the Central Experimental Farm in late August; there were many fine roses among the late summer flowers.

Some large grasshoppers appeared late in August but did not appear to do much damage, perhaps because I dusted them with insecticide nearly every day until they disappeared!

In early November there had been no frost and there were several brave little roses; this is surely a record.

Fall covering will soon be in order with mounded earth and some evergreen branches to fluff up the snow. I hope we do not have this topped with six feet of snow but after last winter anything may happen.

MONTREAL DISTRICT—*Ernest Jubien*

As I sit down to write this report in early November, I am wondering what can be said about this area of Canada, that will be new and interesting to the readers of the annual. This year, as I worked at putting the roses to bed for the winter (as we all have to do in Montreal and district), I kept thinking of my friends in warmer parts of the country and how lucky they are not to have to do this unpleasant chore.

In Montreal we have all learned by bitter experience that some covering must be applied or the losses will be severe. Many of the methods used take advantage of materials that are at hand, such as the use of leaves that have fallen from the trees in our own gardens, or, for those of us who live in the cities or towns, from trees in the streets. The leaves frequently have to be gathered and kept for a few weeks before the roses are dormant, and then applied to the cut-down bushes to a depth of 18 inches or more. This method is quite satisfactory providing there are no field mice around. If these rodents are present, then earth mounds must be placed around each bush, and the leaves added on top of the mounds. All of this is a time-consuming job, but it means just the difference between success and failure. If one wishes to have roses, it has been found that they simply must be looked after in the fall of the year.

This past season was a good one for rose growers in this area. We did have a dry spell in late June and July, but while there was a tendency for the blooms to open quickly during the hot days, there was ample moisture in the ground (due to the heavy

snow cover of the previous winter) to give good quality to the blooms.

At show time in late June, the rose shows at St. Lambert, Greenfield Park, Lakeshore, Montreal West, Town of Mount Royal and Rosemere were very good. The Lakeshore show was the largest with a record entry list of more than 800. I am also told that other areas had good shows as well, and that interest by the public was good, and attendance satisfactory. There is a tremendous effort in putting on these shows, usually by a small but keen group in each area, and much of the success of the shows can be attributed to these rose lovers.

While our 1971 annual was late in coming out due to circumstances beyond control, it is a publication that is eagerly awaited and much referred to, particularly the Clearing House. We look forward to the 1972 edition at what promises to be an earlier date.

NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK—*L. A. Miller*

THIS WAS a good season for roses in our district. Last winter was an easy one and winter-kill was minimal. I had only two casualties in my garden and these bushes went into the winter in a weak condition. I tried something new last fall. I dug a trench 18 inches deep and after digging out six Hybrid Teas, I buried them in this trench. They all came through the winter in good shape, and were among the earliest to bloom. This experiment was a direct result of the disaster that struck in the previous winter as reported last year. This past winter was so mild and uniform, that the results may well be misleading so I am trying the same experiment this fall and will report on it again next year. You will note that all my annual reports are mainly concerned with winter-kill, but when you look at a map and realize how far north we are, it is easy to see that this is our main problem.

This was a good season for roses. There was good foliage and lots of excellent bloom, even though I still am a long way to getting my rose garden back to where it was in 1969.

'Peace' in the Hybrid Teas, 'Queen Elizabeth' in the Grandifloras and 'Vogue' in the Floribundas are still my favourite all-purpose roses.

Disease was not a problem and insects were easily kept under control.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Mrs. W. H. Armstrong*

THE WINTER of 1970-71 was kind to roses in this district; the unusually heavy snowfall provided a protective blanket that kept winter-kill to a minimum. The only damage that the rose bushes sustained was the smothering of some bushes in low areas and splitting or breaking of canes from the weight of the snow itself. The winter was followed by a rather wet spring, however; rose growing conditions were ideal and the first flush of bloom appeared during the last week of June, about one week early and two weeks ahead of the previous year.

Unfortunately, our provincial rose show was held on the third Saturday of July, a week later than usual. This, coupled with the early rose season, resulted in a much smaller number of entries than in previous years. Dr. A. B. Crosby, a consistent winner, again claimed The Canadian Rose Society medal for the Best in Show with a superb bloom of 'Eiffel Tower'.

The Halifax Public Gardens reported negligible losses among their 1,200 rose bushes and vigorous growth throughout the season. Blackspot, mildew and aphids were kept under control by a rigorous daily inspection program and the application of the appropriate spray when required. The roses showed their appreciation by putting on a magnificent display from late June until well into November.

My own rose garden, situated on an eastern slope, started off early in the season and by show time, was having a "siesta". The moist spring was followed by a rather dry summer and blooms, from gardens in dry locations such as my own, were sparse and lacked substance. With the coming of September the roses perked up and continued on until November. In December my roses were cut back slightly to prevent snow damage, cleaned and sprayed with lime-sulphur, then mounded with a ten-inch layer of earth and compost for the winter. When they are uncovered in the spring most of the compost will remain in the garden as a mulch in case we have another dry summer in 1972.

1971 was an excellent year in all respects for rose growers in this province. Winter conditions were good, and little winter loss was reported from any part of the province, most gardens having none whatsoever. Growing conditions were quite good all spring with the result that the first burst of warm weather in early July brought forth a tremendous crop of blooms.

Growing conditions were good all season and pests and disease were no more than one normally gets. A year ago in my own garden I suffered extensive infestation with Blackspot which I expected would affect their winter hardiness and would also recur. However, it seemed to have no ill effects and a vigorous preventive spraying program was highly successful. There was no Blackspot whatsoever and the foliage remains luxuriant even now, late in autumn.

The annual rose show was again a success despite the fact that the rush of early bloom created problems in that some gardens had passed their peak. However, an excellent showing was held with Miss Mary Gamble winning the best of show award.

The quality in all classes appears to be improving. There seems to be an increase in both the number of growers and in their interest and certainly a successful summer, such as we have just had, tends to stimulate even greater interest.

The Clearing House

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WE WISH TO THANK all members who contributed to this year's Clearing House. We received 436 reports from 32 members. The information which you sent this year was more accurate with respect to hybridizer, year of introduction, and performance of the roses in different weather zones. Your efforts in giving us this detailed information made our task easier. Reports were received from three new contributors—The University of British Columbia Botanical Gardens, Mr. E. A. Bissland and Mr. J. H. Wilding. Welcome to the Clearing House!

The number of contributors to the Clearing House is, unfortunately, steadily declining each year. In 1969 there were 45, in 1970 just 38, and last year 35. Now we are down another three to 32 this year. With the present trend, it is not difficult to see that by 1978 we could be down to only ten contributors!

We are taking this opportunity to emphasize the seriousness of this problem. We believe many of our members are making use of the Clearing House but just don't get around to contributing to it. We hope that next year our members will make every effort to reverse this downward trend.

For the benefit of members who have not sent in reports previously, here is some of the information we require: Name of variety; year of introduction; type of rose (H.T., Floribunda etc.); clear definition of color, height and growth habits; description of bloom; performance in the garden, on the show table and as a cut flower; foliage, hardiness; and resistance to disease and weather.

Reporting cards will be mailed to all our members who have contributed to the Clearing House in the past. We would appre-

ciate knowing, as soon as possible, the names of members who would like to start contributing—just drop a post card to either Mrs. Guadagni or Mrs. Flood and we will add your name to our mailing list. You will find the reporting cards make the task very simple. We intend mailing them out in early August this year, so that you may make notations as your roses develop. Early reporting will, in turn, make our task easier.

We are now researching the parentage and petal count for all new roses and hope to have this completed in time to add this information to the 1973 Clearing House. If there is any other information which you think should be included, please let us know.

Best wishes for happy gardening for 1972.

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The following abbreviations apply: Plant—pl.; year—yr.; height—H.; feet—'; inches—"; Floribunda—Fl.; Grandiflora—Gr.; Hybrid Tea—H.T.; Large flowered climber—L.F.C.; Everblooming Climber—E.B.C.; Shrub—S.; Miniature—Min.

AKEBONO, H.T. (Sinita Kawai '66). Pale yellow flushed carmine. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 2 yrs.) writes: "I find this rose can produce a wonderful bud and bloom of exhibition type, but not free blooming." Quite tall and strong. "It is just perfect and we will grow more," says Mr. Meier (3 pls., 1 yr., H. 3'). "This is a lovely rose and is striking—looks a little like 'Kordes Perfecta'." High centered, exhibition blooms—repeats well. Dark green foliage. Hardy in its first year. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2') is not as enthusiastic—"This seems to be good in some areas but so far I am not impressed." Very full, medium large bloom. Slow, poor

growth to date, with sparse, not too healthy foliage—mildews. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 4') finds it is not floriferous enough. Heavy, exhibition bloom with sparse but healthy foliage, and few canes.

ALASKA CENTENNIAL, Gr. (Morey '67). Dark red. "I like this rose—free blooming and beautiful dark red roses of good form," enthuses Mr. DeKelder (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 30"). Fragrant, high-centered blooms—good show rose. Upright, vigorous bush with good, dark, glossy foliage. Hardier than most H.T.s.

ALEC'S RED, H.T. (Cocker '69). Cherry red—45 petals. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) notes: "Great garden variety—a few blooms reach exhibition standard." Many large petals—double centres. Strong, bushy plant.

ALTISSIMO, Cl. (Delbard-Chabert '67). Red (single). "A bit more bloom this year—very promising," comments Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs.). Single blooms with rich gold stamens. Had to transplant it last fall, consequently grew to about 5 ft. only. Healthy foliage.

ANGEL FACE, Fl. (Swim & Weeks). Deep mauve-lavender. AARS '69. "These bushes had considerable damage from rodents—all bark stripped off—but made terrific comeback," says Mrs. Flood (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 4'). Urn-shaped bud opening to 3½ to 4" bloom. Beautiful fragrance. Spreading plant with clean, healthy foliage that is a combination of red and green. Mrs. Foot (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 30") comments: "Have been satisfied with performance this year. Has bloomed quite freely—very fragrant." Not much growth this year but it has dark green and red, healthy foliage. "My choice of the mauves," enthuses Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 2'). Most attractive color, fragrant, pleasing ruffled petals. Holds color well. A rather low-growing bush for a floribunda—weak grower. Dark green, healthy, disease-resistant foliage. Moderately hardy. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 2 yrs., H. 3') writes: "I like this good mauve floribunda. Its fragrance sets it apart, but I prefer 'Africa Star'." Blooms in clusters. Very nice green foliage on a hardy, bushy plant. "I think this is a terrific rose and deserves to be an award winner. One tree rose planted late in spring had 14 beautiful blooms," declares Mrs. Naismith (1 bush—2 yrs., 1 tree—1 yr.). Medium size, nice pointed bud. A delightful rose; its color is a rich, deep lavender with wavy petals. Free bloomer. Dark green, healthy foliage with little disease. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3') comments: "My one plant performed well. Not my favorite color but it has appeal." Fragrant, ruffled petals. Dark green, healthy foliage on a spreading, hardy bush. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (24 pls., 1 yr., H. 2') report: "Had several comments on its unusual color. Much like 'Lavender Girl' in color, however do not think it is as good." Dark green foliage on a low growing bush that tends to sprawl—could have more vigor.

ANTIQUÉ, Fl. (Kordes '66). Red blend. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 1 yr.) comments: "This rose is an unusual color—lovely. I think it will be popular when it gets known." Good bloomer. Very good foliage on a tall bush with strong stems. Hardy—no disease. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 3-4') is also pleased with this variety. Striking color—free bloomer. Tall, abundant growth with strong stems, and good foliage. Very hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

APOLLO, H.T. (Armstrong '72). Medium yellow. AARS '72. "At least it grows and blooms—most of Armstrong's roses improve greatly with age," remarks Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 6' in six months). Medium full bloom—so far not enough form or lasting qualities. Most roses need a second year to show their value. Good foliage.

AQUARIUS, Gr. (Armstrong '71). Medium pink blend—pink to white at centre, darker reverse. AARS '71. "One of my better new ones!" enthuses Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 6'). Good form especially when half open. Strong grower, with healthy foliage. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 4') dislikes the thorny canes but finds partly open bloom has charming form and color, but too many blotches as it ages. Fairly good foliage on an upright, vigorous bush. "I was rather disappointed in size and number of blooms. In my opinion not equal to 'First Prize', 'Stella' or 'Pink Parfait'," declares Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3½'). Small bloom of good form—sometimes a stripe on outer petals. Good, medium green foliage on large strong canes—candelabra type. Hardiness unknown. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3' 6") received his plant late in a backward season. "Not outstanding so far, but I believe it will improve. Many blooms come one to a stem—not many clusters for a Grandiflora." Bloom is best in early stages when form is quite good—color varies with temperature. Good, medium green foliage on upright, vigorous bush. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls., 1 yr., H. 3') report: "This rose is everything they claim; exceptionally long-lasting blooms both growing and cut—looking for a 'real show' next year." High-centered bloom of good form, true lasting color, fair repeater. Dark green, glossy foliage on good compact bush which improved throughout the season. Hardiness unknown.

BANBRIDGE, Fl. (McGredy '67). Cherry and light gold bicolor. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 3 yrs.) remarks: "Very satisfactory—not outstanding." Rather loose form but the number and free blooming quality more than make up for this. Medium green, healthy foliage on a medium height, bushy plant. Hardiness excellent (survived moving in full leaf).

BANTRY BAY, Cl. (McGredy '67). Pink. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 3 yrs.) finds it one of the best climbers. Semi-double blooms repeat well. Vigorous grower with healthy foliage. Very hardy.

BARONNE EDMUND ROTHSCHILD, H.T. (Meilland '68). Carmine with silver reverse. "On the lines of 'Miss All American Beauty' but more purplish, with a lighter reverse—nice this June," comments Mr. Magee (2 pls., 2 yrs.). Large, 'Peace'-like blooms. Beautiful, lustrous foliage on a tall, strong bush. Hardy.

BEATRICE, Fl. (McGredy '68). Rose-pink. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 3 yrs.) says: "Despite a tendency to fade, it is a good reliable bedding variety." Floriferous. Bush medium height, with good growth habits and clean, light green foliage. Hardy.

BIENVENU, Gr. (Swim & Weeks). Reddish-orange. "This plant is slow the first year but worth waiting for development. Good in hot weather," remarks Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 5'). Very full and long-lasting bloom. Upright growth. Foliage is good but some rust in California coastal area.

BIG RED, H.T. (Meilland '66). Dark red. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 3½) says: "Disease free but attracts thrip. Heavy bloomer but some other reds have more appeal—not my favorite." Large, exhibition-type to 7"; some fragrance. Excellent foliage on a vigorous and upright plant. Survived Alberta winters with little killback. "I must have received a poor plant—can't get it going," remarks Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 1 yr.). Sparse bloom, good foliage but poor growth. Mr. DeKolver (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 30") comments: "For a plant producing such large roses, I find it generous with well-shaped roses but little fragrance. Did much better the second year—find it slow to become established." Large, high-centered; could be a good exhibition rose. Tall, upright, bushy plant with dark leathery foliage, but not too much of it. Hardiness average to tender. "Stems hardly strong enough to carry such large blooms," reports Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 3'). Very attractive, high-centered blooms of excellent form; only moderate bloomer. Clean, healthy foliage on nicely shaped, upright-growing bush. Moderately healthy and moderately hardy. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 42") declares: "In 1969, I named this bush 'Puny Red' but I know now that it is well named 'Big Red'. Large exhibition blooms repeat well. Tall, upright bush with average foliage—no problems. Hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

BLUE ICE, H.T. ((European rose—not registered. Int. '70). Blue-mauve. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3') writes: "A rose grower in Oregon is selling this rose and is enthusiastic about it." Very blue—more than other mauve roses. After spring growth and bloom, it did nothing. Average foliage.

BOBBIE LUCAS, Fl. (McGredy '67). Deep salmon-orange. "This rose resembles 'Elizabeth of Glamis' in color but it is not a good bloomer—we have been disappointed with it," comments Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs., H. 2-3'). Foliage is also disappointing. Hardiness is not too good—freezes back. Mr. Parker (3 pls., 4 yrs.) notes: "This variety was good this year for the first time." Plenty of petals, attractive, bloomed well. Good foliage on a bushy plant that is quite short. Fairly hardy.

BONSOIR, H.T. (Dickson '68). Peach-red. Mr. Bissland (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 3') writes: "Slow to open in spring but warm weather should put it in line for Queen of the Show." Very full blooms of exhibition size and form. Color quite delicate pink but roses are a little short stemmed. Average size bush. "The only trouble I find with this rose is its tendency to 'ball', except of course in the hot weather," comments Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 2 yrs., H. 30-36"). Bloom has more than average number of petals—nicely shaped. Clean foliage on a strong plant. Hardy. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.) declares: "I have high hopes!" Perfect form—too few yet to tell but indications are promising. Bush had slow start but looks to be of medium size and erect. Healthy foliage. Hardiness undetermined. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs.) has reservations: "This is a lovely rose but not good in wet or cool weather. Blooms are shapely but a little slow to open. It is a good grower with tall, strong stems and clean foliage. Very hardy. Mr. Parker (3 pls., 2 yrs., 3') comments: "An appealing bloom but does not last." Thin, opens quickly and soon over, but attractive. Good foliage and habit. Fairly hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (21 pls., 1 yr., H. 30") report: "We can't find anything wrong with this new addition—

good color, good resistant growth, fragrance, eye-catching in mass, recommended both for bedding and exhibition." Large well-formed blooms—long lasting and unfading. Glossy, medium foliage on strong bushy plants. Hardiness unknown.

BRASILIA, H.T. (McGredy '68). Red and yellow bicolor. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 2½) says he will discard this rose; 4" blooms lack high center, open flat, color deepens. Dark green foliage on upright bush. Hardy. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3) reports: "Good garden variety—an occasional bloom of exhibition quality. Free flowering quality makes it attractive." Medium size bloom is an eye-catching color but tends to open flat. Good, dark green, healthy foliage on bushy, healthy plant of vigorous growth. Hardiness excellent. "This is a good garden rose and worthy of a place in the rose garden—a good bi-color and good repeater," enthuses Mr. DeKolver (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 30"). Not a good show rose—confused petal arrangement with some split centers; no fragrance. Fairly dark green foliage on upright, spreading, bushy plant. Hardier than most H.T.s. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 4) comments: "Wintered well with no problems—made fast start in spring. Has one fault—could repeat more quickly." Perfect show rose, color magnificent, excellent either as cut rose or on plant. Long, straight stems with dark green, clean foliage. No signs of disease. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 30") prefers this to 'Piccadilly'. Holds color well; attractive rose, reasonably free blooming. Tall upright bush of good growing habit, with dark green, glossy, disease-free foliage. Quite hardy. "This rose really fills a spot in my collection!" declares Mr. Jubien (4 pls., 3 yrs., H. 30-36"). Gave a lot of good quality blooms this year. Good, clean foliage on a rather tall bush. Hardiness good. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 2 yrs.) will try one more year. He finds bloom lacks lustre and, although foliage is good, growth is weak. Hardy. "Best in early stages. Color deepens as flowers age and open flat, with some split centres," comments Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 4). Medium size, long lasting bloom which coarsens with age. Upright, vigorous bush with dark green, bronzy, glossy foliage. Hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (24 pls., 2 yrs., H. 3) report: "A good quality rose which repeats well. Always an eye-catcher—you can't pass it with only one glance." Fragrant, average size, high-centered blooms. Fair in rain or dampness. Emerald green foliage on bush with excellent growing habits. "Has a personality!" says Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 4). Medium-size, colorful bloom holds color well, and full bloom is decorative. Upright bush with dark green foliage which is inclined to shed.

BRIDAL PINK, Fl. (Boerner '68). Light pink. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "Produces so many perfect, H.T.-type blooms—good for show table and flower arranging." Medium size, spreading growth with medium green, healthy foliage. No problems. "This is a delicate pink rose which I like very much," enthuses Mr. Meier (5 pls., 3 yrs.). H.T.-type blooms. Good disease-free foliage on medium tall, rather spreading bush. Hardy.

CARLA, H.T. (deRuiter '63 int. G. Ball '67). Camelia-rose to dawn pink. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2) says: "Received shrivelled plant from nursery. After cutting back many blind canes, plant produced its only bloom October 12, but I liked what I saw." Beautiful 4" fragrant bloom

—could be exhibition. Dark shiny foliage. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 5½") remarks: "This is a popular florist rose but an Oregon rose grower states that it needs warm nights." Full bloom holds fairly well but it can easily 'ball' in cool or wet weather. Foliage is large and not attractive—dull and subject to rust and mildew. Tall, upright plant.

CENTURY TWO, H.T. (Armstrong '72). Medium deep pink. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 3") writes: "This seedling of 'Charlotte Armstrong' and 'Duet' was the pleasant surprise of this season. A great improvement on both parents and a real beauty. Flower opens with a perfect center whirl of petals; the deep pink is not too deep, either." Perfect form—last well. Spreading, upright bush of good growth, with good, mid-green, healthy foliage.

CHANNELLE, Fl. (McGredy '68). Pale creamy pink. "Another of the superb new floribundas," declares Dr. Lea (2 pls., 2 & 3 yrs.). Small H.T.-shaped blooms of clear, brilliant color. Prolific bloomer. Medium tall, erect bush with dark green, healthy foliage. Hardy.

CHARLES DICKENS, Fl. (McGredy '70). Salmon pink. "An attractive floribunda," comments Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 30"). Fragrant bloom of attractive color—moderate bloomer. Healthy, disease-free foliage on a rather small but quite healthy and upright growing bush. Quite hardy.

CHARM OF PARIS, Fl. (Tantau '66). Light pink. "This is one of the best of the new ones—fragrant, good bloomer, but not in the late fall," declares Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs., H. 3"). H.T.-type; lovely rose. Disease-free foliage on spreading bush. Hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 4 yrs.) agrees: "Really an H.T.—resembles 'Mischief' and 'Lady Seaton'. A lovable variety." Excellent form, fragrant, free bloomer. Good disease-free foliage on medium bushy plant. Hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

CHIPPER, Min. (Meilland '66). Rose-pink. "Nice rose-pink, always in bloom—a must for any garden," says Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 3 yrs., H. 1' 6"). Good show blooms. Bushy plant with clean, disease-free foliage. Hardy.

CITY OF BATH, H.T. (Sanday '69). Deep pink and silver. "Nicely formed and petals reflex—hope for stronger growth," comments Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.). Medium size exhibition-type bloom with many petals. Low grower; spreading.

CITY OF BELFAST, Fl. (McGredy '68). Orange-scarlet. "I enjoyed the profusion of bloom in June and July, but never really saw them again," writes Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2' 6"). Excellent blooms—cover bush and stay on a long time, but lack fragrance. Dark green foliage on sturdy, vigorous, healthy bush. Hardy. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 3 yrs.) would like more blooms and more repeats. Bright color holds well; good substance. Medium size, sturdy bush has glossy disease-free foliage. Hardiness is good. "This is a good floribunda, profuse bloomer, no disease—a showy plant," enthuses Mr. DeKolver (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 25"). Blooms in clusters, cupped, no fragrance. Lots of glossy green foliage on a low bushy plant. Quite hardy. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 36") calls it, "One of the

best!" A most striking color which holds extremely well. Free blooming all season. Vigorous, upright growing, healthy bush with glossy, dark green, disease-resistant foliage. Very hardy. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls., and 1 tree, 2 yrs.) agrees: "I am still pleased with its performance in our garden. I admire its cheery color. True, it has little fragrance but it is a show winner." Blooms freely, medium size, double, cupped blooms. Glossy, medium green leaves on a medium size, free growing bush. Will Blackspot, also mildew. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3') comments: "Not much fragrance—a useful floribunda." Fairly floriferous, helped by long lasting blooms. Glossy, dark green foliage on an upright, bushy, vigorous and healthy plant. Hardy. "It needs to fill out a bit, which I think it will in time," writes Mr. Yeomans (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 30"). Bright, long lasting blooms. Healthy foliage on a moderately vigorous bush.

CITY OF HEREFORD, H.T. (LeGrice '67). Cerise-pink. "I hardly think it is right to give such a poor report based on the results from just one bush," remarks Mr. Jubien (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 24"). Had very little bloom. Clean foliage but rather spindly growth. Appears to be hardy. It proved to be a winner for Mr. Wilding (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 4")—1st in its class and 1st in a collection of three H.T.s. Very pleased with 2nd year performance. Pleasant, tight buds that hold well. Satisfactory foliage on strong canes—8-10 buds on each cane. Winters well and disease resistant.

CITY OF LEEDS, FL. (McCredy '66). Salmon. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2') comments: "Thrips seek this one out, otherwise I would recommend it highly." Attractive bloom and floriferous. Vigorous branching growth and excellent foliage. "One of the best floribundas I have grown. Every rose garden should include this variety," enthuses Mr. Billington (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3'). Prolific bloomer and attractive. Excellent foliage with no mildew or Blackspot, on a vigorous, bushy, upright, healthy plant. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 5 yrs.) still regards this as one of the best floribundas. Small H.T.-type bloom, attractive and prolific. Medium height bush of good growth. Clean foliage. Dr. Lea (2 pls., 2 & 3 yrs., H. 3') agrees: "An excellent rose—one of the best new floribundas." Clear, deep coral bloom, perfectly formed H.T. shape, in clusters. Very profuse bloomer—repeats well. Dark green, healthy foliage on a tall, erect bush that puts out numerous canes. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs., H. 3') is also enthusiastic. "This is another of the top floribundas—one of the best. Everyone loves it." Blooms are so striking and well formed. Medium height bush with healthy foliage. "Excellent variety in every way!" comments Mr. Parker (2 pls., 4 yrs., H. 3'). H.T.-type blooms, freely produced, and some fragrance. Clean foliage on an open, well-shaped bush. Mr. Patterson (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 3') declares: "I like this one very much—one of the best floribundas." Beautiful form and color and seems to bloom continuously. Healthy, disease-resistant foliage on a quite vigorous bush. Wintered well—good development in spring. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 4 yrs., H. 3') finds cool weather best for production of color. Prolific bloomer but little fragrance. A good, vigorous, colorful bedder. Ample, dark green, healthy foliage on a bushy plant. "What a floribunda should be—colorful," states Mr. Yeomans (2 pls., 3 yrs., H. 54"). Good trusses of bloom. Upright bush with healthy foliage. All agree it is hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

COMANCHE, Gr. (Swim & Weeks '68). Orange-red. AARS '69. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 1 yr.) writes: "Received American-grown, waxed plant—usual first year performance—will it survive first winter?" No bloom, reluctant growth. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 3') has only one criticism—the small number of blooms. Nicely shaped bloom holds color well, blooms one to a stem. Dark green, glossy, disease-resistant foliage on an upright bush of good growing habit. Moderately hardy. "Not impressed—will keep it another year," says Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.). Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "I prefer 'Camelot' to this rose because it is a better bloomer." Bud pointed, opening to urn-shaped bloom, but blooms infrequently. Leathery foliage on a medium size, vigorous, upright, bushy plant. Hardy and quite disease resistant. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (23 pls., 2 yrs., H. 4) report: "Gives a show—pleasing to all. Its fiery red blooms can be seen for miles." Full, flat blooms of good color that fades slightly in sun. Healthy medium green foliage on a bush of good growth—needs a place at the rear of the border. Hardy in B.C.

COMFORT, Fl. (Tantau '67). Pink. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs.) writes: "It is outstanding all year with continuous blooms. Flowers hold on so long—also good in late fall. This is an excellent garden rose!" Blooms in clusters. Tall grower on strong stems, and good disease-free foliage. Hardy.

COMMAND PERFORMANCE, H.T. (Lindquist '71). Vermilion. AARS. '71. 'Resembles 'Tropicana' in color only—bloom a little slow repeating first year," comments Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3½'). High-centered, long-lasting, fragrant, exhibition-type bloom. Excellent foliage on a tall, upright, vigorous, trouble-free bush. Mr. Bissland (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 61") writes: "This one needs lots of room; it really spreads its wings." Blooms, although not large, are on long stems—vivid color along lines of 'Tropicana'. Appears hardy with good repeat blooming. "Not doing too well in my garden—I will not increase this variety," notes Mr. DeKelter (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 3'). Not an exhibition bloom—flat, open. Fairly good, leathery foliage on a tall, bushy, vigorous plant. Quite hardy for Thunder Bay area. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr.) was not impressed. Standard bloom, with high center. Color is like 'Tropicana'. Tall, lanky plant with dark green foliage. Mr. Goulding (4 pls., 1 yr., H. 40") disagrees: "This rose will give strong competition to 'Tropicana'. I find it hard to choose between the two." Prolific bloomer throughout the season; holds color well—an exhibition rose. Strong, tall, vigorous, healthy grower with healthy, dark green, disease-free foliage. Hardy. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) also finds it a good variety. "Medium size but well formed and nice, with a slight bi-color effect that brightens bloom." Quite tall and strong. Mr. Mayer (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3') declares: "This rose has nothing new or different to recommend it. The color is the same as 'Tropicana' but the blooms are only a pale shadow of those produced by that great rose. Another of those "nothing special" roses introduced with great fanfare by nurserymen and sold at inflated prices. Caveat Emptor! It is time the rose-buying public stood up and fought against such highway robbery." Floppy bloom opens quickly and drops. Good, disease-free foliage on upright plant. Hardiness unknown. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 6') would like more blooms—"May be in too

much shade. Had the largest bloom in our local rose show—shape same as its parent 'Hawaii'." Upright bush with good, light green, smooth foliage. "Another disappointment for AARS. '71—an inferior 'Super Star'," states Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3'). Small bloom of fair form but not much substance and few flowers first year. Good foliage on bush that had several new canes. Hardiness not known. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 1 yr., H. 3') report: "We had a nice show of blooms, however mildew took over in late summer—not recommended for Vancouver-type weather." Good form like its parent 'Hawaii', and color like 'Tropicana'. Curled petals. Medium green foliage on bush with long straight canes—few breaks.

CONSTANZA, H.T. (Tantau '65). Orange-red. "This is a good rose but doesn't bloom enough—however, it is worth having," remarks Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs.). Bloom is much like 'Super Star'. Disease-free foliage on medium tall bush. Hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 30") writes: "A wonderful variety to bloom but blooms are thin. A good garden variety." Resembles 'Duke of Windsor' or 'Super Star'. Blooms continuously. Disease-free foliage on bushy plant with many stems. Hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

CONTEMPO, Fl. (Armstrong '71). Copper-orange. "Marvelous color, blending well with 'Cherry Brandy' and 'Elizabeth of Glamis'," writes Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 2½'). Extremely colorful though should have more blooms. Blooms in crops so out of bloom too often. Good foliage on a bushy plant.

COPPER POT, Fl. (Dickson '68). Copper-orange. Mr. Jubien (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 20-24") comments: "The color is not as deep as I had hoped but it does fill a gap in this color class." Bloom is small but nicely shaped on single stems. Bush is inclined to be slender—clean foliage but some mildew in fall. Hardy, in Montreal area. "This rose is good in bud but opens fast and fades in hot sun; is rather loose but lovely copper color. I like it just the same," writes Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.). Blooms are large and in clusters. Disease-free foliage on tall bush, almost like a shrub. Hardy. "Not a floribunda and not good enough for a H.T.," states Mr. Parker (3 pls., 2 yrs., H. 30"). Bloom is nice at first, but is thin and soon fades. Fair foliage on rather thin wood—blooms often produced on single stem. Fairly hardy.

COURVOISIER, Fl. (McGredy '70). Dark yellow (52 petals). "May do better next year," hopes Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.). Rather loose bloom, and growth is weak.

DANNY BOY, Cl. (McGredy '69). Salmon pink. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 7') will keep this rose. Grows well—healthy foliage. Hardy.

DIMPLES, Fl. (LeGrice '68). Cream. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 3 yrs.) is pleased with this variety. Most attractive small H.T.-type bloom. Delicate cream color. Foliage is clean except for mildew in late summer. Small compact bush. Hardy.

DUKE OF WINDSOR, H.T. (Tantau '68). Light vermilion. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) writes: "I took Mr. Magee's advice last year, with which I

agree—"Best not to disbud but to grow as a floribunda." Attractive bloom but on the small side. Beautiful foliage on medium height, strong growing bush. "This is a rose for the beginner. The plant looks good when not in bloom; resistant to any problems," comments Mrs. Flood (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 2'). Color is delicate luminous orange, softer than 'Tropicana'. Short on petal count, but is a must. Excellent dark green foliage on bush of medium growth. No disease. Mr. Meier (12 pls., 3 yrs.) enthuses: "Best not to disbud—it is my personal favorite at present time. The show rose of the garden. I like it better than 'Super Star' which it resembles—everyone loves it." Blooms are rather small and not many petals, but it is fragrant. Foliage is its outstanding point—perfect! Medium height bush—hardy. "Not as many petals as 'Super Star', a little lighter in color. Does not bloom as freely, but foliage is beautiful and free of all disease," says Mr. Parker (3 pls., 2 yrs.). Bloom of good form, some fragrance, but not too free a bloomer. Wonderful foliage on medium height, bushy plant. Hardy. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2') writes: "I like this color—it glows. Hope it develops well—it is very attractive." Bloom is not of exhibition form; some full open—flat top. Few blooms first year. On *Rosa canina* stock—not large. Good foliage—hardiness not known yet. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3') reports: "A useful garden rose—fine for garden decoration. Too thin for exhibition but attractive." Outstandingly beautiful, large foliage on vigorous plant. Hardy.

EL CID, H.T. (Armstrong '69). Orange-red. Mr. DeKolver (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 3') reports: "An average rose—blooms are somewhat slow coming and most of them are flat; no fragrance." Large double blooms are not for exhibition. Rather sparse, soft foliage on upright, tall, bushy plant. Little disease, but some Blackspot. Average hardiness. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) writes: "Not sensational but good." Well-shaped bloom and quite good color. Medium height.

ELECTRON (Mullard Jubilee), H.T. (McGredy '69). Cerise pink (43 petals). "Does not live up to its promise—sparse bloomer; looks like a poor 'Wendy Cussons'," says Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2'). Small, sparse bloom—fragrant. Shrubby growth with fair foliage but it Black-spots. Hardy. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2') disagrees: "Can't go wrong on this one!" Medium-size, high-centered, beautiful, fragrant, perfect blooms. Bushy growth with dense, healthy, dark green, glossy foliage. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) also believes it could prove to be a winner. "Some magnificent blooms which held color and form well." Clean foliage on medium size, robust bush. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: "A great rose—reported last year as 'Paddy Prima'—the code name of its parents ('Paddy McGredy' and 'Prima Ballerina')." Large, gorgeous blooms. Extremely dense foliage on tall, thorny bush. Requires dis-budding. Hardy. "Fine variety—knockout blooms in late fall," comments Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.). Well-formed blooms—exhibition quality in fall. Matt foliage—nice and disease-free. Bushy, strong growth. Mr. Mayer (1 pl., 1 yr. H. 3') writes: "A good introduction, if not an outstanding one. Blooms are frequent and last quite well, but not a good repeater." Full bloom of good, average form—nothing spectacular. Upright, spreading plant with clean, disease-free foliage. Hardiness unknown. "This plant has really not had a fair chance yet," reports

Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 30"). Received and planted late—not favorably impressed so far. Fragrant blooms. Abundant, medium green foliage on vigorous, bushy plant. Hardy. "A worthy rose but lacks rose-appeal," comments Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 54"). Rather an undistinguished pink but lots of bloom and slightly fragrant. Vigorous, bushy plant with healthy foliage.

ELSIE, H.T. (Edmonds '70). White. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) notes: "Opens quite fast—needs vigor most of all." Sport of 'Prima Ballerina'—lovely form—has touch of pink. Bushy but not vigorous.

ELIZABETH HARKNESS, H.T. (Harkness '69). Buff tinged pink (34 petals). "Perhaps the sunniest location is required to bring out color of catalogue illustrations—would recommend," comments Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2'). High centered bloom with shades of pink and bluff; white predominates on opening. Fragrant. Upright, slender canes with excellent foliage—cutter bees singled this one out. Mr. DeKelder (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3') writes: "A good light yellow show rose; blooms last well and keep good form. Opens slowly, fair repeater." Large, exhibition blooms are almost a bi-color but could stand a few more petals. Upright bushy plant with medium green, heavy, quite large, disease-free foliage. Average hardiness. A good bloomer. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls., 1 yr., 26") report: "Went almost unnoticed through the summer—slow to repeat; however, the late blooms were fantastic. Truly a good one—given time to get going, we predict a future show winner." Large exhibition blooms with high centers and good substance—hold well. Medium green foliage and low, compact growth. Hardiness unknown.

END OF THE RAINBOW, Min. (Moore '72). Red-yellow bicolor. "Best in its color," comments Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.). Exhibition bud opens slowly. Foliage a little large; strong bushy plant.

ERNEST H. MORSE, H.T. (Kordes '64). Turkey-red. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 2½') reports: "Bloom has a half dozen or more outer petals with white streaks and some careless formation, making it difficult to show and relegating it to a garden variety." Excellent color, near exhibition quality. fragrant, large, high-centered blooms. Good foliage. Hardy. "Slow start but should be good," comments Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.). First bloom didn't appear until August—rather loose but attractive. Medium tall, erect bush with healthy, medium green, glossy foliage. Hardiness satisfactory. Mr. Mayer (3 pls., 1 yr., H. 30") writes: "A good rose indeed; particularly useful in exposed locations. It did not produce as many blooms as I would have liked but am pleased on the whole and will persist with it." Large, full, long-lasting, fragrant blooms. Good, clean foliage on erect bush. Hardiness well above average—excellent. "At present unsurpassed in the crimson-scarlet varieties—fragrance good." enthuses Mr. Parker (3 pls., 5 yrs., H. 3'). Free bloomer, with good form, structure and color. Good foliage on a good bush that produces new canes freely. Hardy. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls., 1-4 yrs., H. 3') comments: "An attractive bloom, but needs a bit more substance." Well-formed bloom opens fast—could do with a few more petals. Upright, sturdy growth, with dark, clean, disease-resistant foliage. Not too

winter-resistant in Thunder Bay area. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

ESCAPADE, Fl. (Harkness '68). Rosy lilac, pale center. "If you appreciate some single flower roses, this variety is an excellent choice," writes Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.). Very dainty blooms with white centers. Light green foliage but some mildew. Medium height bush of healthy growth. Mr. Magee (3 pls., 3 yrs.) enthuses: "One of the most distinctive floribundas!" Trusses of semi-double flowers. Strong bushy growth. Hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (24 pls., 1 yr., H. 16") report: "Recommended for its low growing habit, bright colors and carefree growth. Takes rain well without discoloration and requires little or no attention." Blooms are single and long lasting. Some fragrance. Very low spreading growth. Hardiness unknown. "Lovely," exclaims Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 30"). Semi-double blooms in clusters; fade attractively, as the plant has flowers of several hues at the same time. Healthy foliage on a bushy plant.

ESTHER O'FARIM, Fl. (Kordes '70). Orange blend. "One of the brightest colors in floribundas," comments Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.). Bright blend of red and yellow. Short, bushy plant.

FIRST LADY, H.T. (Tantau '67). Delicate pink. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs.) comments: "Very good rose—many outstanding blooms. I really like this one." Exhibition-type blooms of good form; fragrant. Disease-free foliage on tall growing bush with strong stems. Hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 4 yrs., H. 30") has reservations: "Blooms vary; some good—not a free bloomer." At times blooms are excellent but does not like rain. Good foliage on bush of good growth. Hardiness fair.

FIRST PRIZE, H.T. (Boerner '70). Two-tone pink. "Excellent repeater—only fault found was that new foliage burned on outer edge on all three plants after irrigating," writes Mr. Bauer (3 pls., 2-2 yrs., 1-1 yr., 2½'). Large, fragrant, exhibition-type blooms of good substance. Large, dark green foliage on vigorous bush. Hardy. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "Slow in getting established. Skimpy, unimpressive bloom on medium size bush." "I highly recommend this rose—healthy, no disease, not much fragrance but a good rose, although not as good as 'Peace'," declares Mr. DeKolver (2 pls., 1 yr. H. 40"). Very good exhibition rose with good buds and large flower petals. Upright, bushy, tall plant with large, dark green, excellent foliage. Hardier than most H.T.s. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 2 yrs.) does not like this in full bloom. "Large, beautiful bud, ugly flower." Medium size shrub but not strong. Some mildew. "This rose is well named, having won first prize for me at our rose show," enthuses Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 30"). High-centered, long buds opening to 5" blooms; moderate bloomer. Large, dark green foliage on sturdy, upright growing, disease-resistant bush. Quite hardy. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 2 yrs.) writes: "I do not like this rose up to now. It doesn't grow well for me but I saw it in Vancouver and it was good—I will see next year before letting it go." Large blooms will not stand rain—fade quickly. Tall grower on strong stems but bad mildew. Hardy. Mr. Miller (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 26") was disappointed in the number of buds and is awaiting next year to check on hardiness. Quality was good and

buds exceptionally large, but quite few in number. Excellent foliage—clean all season. Hardiness doubtful, as N.B. had an easy winter. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3') reports: "Pleased with pink blend blooms—will give it more protection for winter as it does not winter well." Poor growth, and tends to Blackspot. "Produces some excellent show blooms; reverse of petals sometimes bad and will not stand rain—not for the ordinary garden," comments Mr. Parker (1 pl., 1 yr.). Large bloom. Bush has many tall stems and good foliage. "Well named—this has to be one of my favorites," declares Mr. Patte (2 pls., 1-2 yrs., H. 36"). Beautiful, exhibition-type bloom; average number. Good healthy foliage on a well-shaped bush with healthy canes. Hardy. "I like this one—will likely develop longer stems. Rather few flowers for second year but will move one plant to a better position," reports Mr. Patterson (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 2-3'). Beautiful two-toned soft pink; good form, holds well, substance good yet only 26 petals. Medium green foliage seems to be free of disease. One wintered quite well. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 1 yr., H. 4' 6") note: "Only fair performer in cool weather but good during hot weather. Do believe this rose would be good in a drier area. Large, exhibition-type bloom holds well but balls with slightest moisture. Rich, dark green foliage on tall plant—too vigorous for average bed; another background rose. Hardiness unknown."

FRANKLIN ENGELMANN, Fl. (Dickson '70). Bright scarlet-red. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 18") writes: "Plant was received late and really did not get established—hope it pulls through the winter." H.T.-type bloom. Dark green foliage. Hardiness unknown. Mr. Bissland (3 pls., 1 yr., H. 30") comments: "Not very high on this one—growth is sprawly and low; weak stemmed. Bloom is sparse and not outstanding in color or form. Seems disease-free."

FRED GIBSON, H.T. (John Sanday '66). Deep apricot. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 3') writes: "A promising variety. Some blooms fine exhibition quality; quite slow opening. Color varies—at its best has attractive salmon flush on pale gold." Attractive form; 25-32 petals. Tall, upright, vigorous plant. "A good exhibition rose—did well under adverse conditions," comments Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 4'). Well-formed, semi-glossy blooms. Dark green foliage on a bushy, upright, vigorous plant. Hardy. "Very popular with exhibitors in U.K.," remarks Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 4'). Good exhibition rose; won best in show at R.N.R.S. autumn show. Moderate growth, slight mildew.

FRED LOADS, S. (Holmes '68). Vermilion-orange. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 2 yrs.) writes: "This is a lovely new shrub; I recommend it most highly. The color is striking—it will go far." Blooms in large clusters that last long with no fading. Disease-free foliage on tall bush with strong stems. Hardy. "Bush or low pillar rose, striking color. Seems to bloom all the season for first year—an excellent variety," enthuses Mr. Parker (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 3'). Many single blooms on long trusses—last a long time. Foliage good. Hardy. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., 5') agrees: "Have seen some magnificent bushes of this." Semi-single fragrant blooms. Upright plant with healthy foliage.

GALWAY BAY, L.F.C. (McGredy '66). Deep salmon-pink. "One of the best of the ever-blooming climbers," declares Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 4 yrs.,

H. 8'). Free blooming, H.T.-type, holds color well. Dark green, disease-free foliage on vigorous, sturdy bush. Hardy. "It is a beautiful shade and is a great favorite in our garden," writes Mrs. Naismith (3 pls., 2 yrs.). A free bloomer throughout the season; H.T.-type bloom. Tall and vigorous-growing climber with dark green, glossy foliage with little disease. Quite hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

GAY GORDONS, H.T. (Cocker '69). Brilliant red and yellow. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 16") enthuses: "Loved it, and so did most visitors to the garden." Full bloom, color is clear and strong so the full effect of the red and yellow is seen. Long lasting. Dark green, disease-free foliage on a short bush that is excellent for edging the bed. Hardy. "Visitors' favorite color," agrees Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., 20"). Medium size bloom with tough petals. Low growing, bushy plant with healthy foliage.

GAY PRINCESS, Fl. (Boerner '66). Shell pink. "Will keep another year and hope for improved performance," writes Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2'). Semi-double to medium full bloom opens, then fades rather quickly. Upright bush with light green disease-resistant foliage. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

GENE BOERNER, Fl. (Boerner '68). Clear pink. Mr. DeKelter (1 pl., 4 yrs., H. 2') reports: "Small flowers but good form, always in bloom, no disease. I like this rose—but no fragrance." Blooms in small clusters. Sparse but healthy foliage, on a small, upright bush. Quite hardy in Thunder Bay area. "We think this is a little gem and at present the bush is covered with these beautiful florist-like blooms on upright stems," comments Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 2 yrs.). Medium pink, petite H.T.-like blooms open quickly and fade quickly but lovely to see in a rose. Attractive, medium green, disease-resistant foliage on medium size bush. Hardy. "I do adore the thornless canes, though they are thick for so small a bloom," declares Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 6'). Blooms are small but beautifully formed—open too quickly. Excellent foliage but too large in proportion to the flower. Bush grows tall. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 40") writes: "Profuse, continuous bloom, long lasting, not much fragrance." Small, H.T.-type bloom holds well in Vancouver climate. Ample, healthy, medium green foliage. Hardy. "No room for it—have discarded," reports Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs.). Blooms in clusters, too close together. Discolors—not attractive. Healthy foliage on bushy plant.

GINGER ROGERS, H.T. (McGredy '69). Orange-salmon. "This rose has improved during the year but has been no great credit to me," writes Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 30"). Small bloom, color quite good—holds well. Light fragrance. Foliage sparse and small on an upright bush. Hardy. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) is enthusiastic: "Very pleased with this addition. Attractive color and well-formed blooms—rather slow starter but worth waiting for." Good foliage on medium to tall strong-growing bush. "This is what I call a real rose—I will get more of them. I highly recommend it—long lasting blooms and beautiful buds, open slowly. This rose did much better the second year than the first," enthuses Mr. DeKelter (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3'). Excellent exhibition rose of good form, and fragrant. Tall, upright plant with large, dark, good foliage. Quite

hardy. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3') prefers either 'Command Performance' or 'Tropicana' to this rose. "Similar to 'Tropicana' but not nearly as prolific a bloom; holds color well." Tall upright growing bush with light green, clean, disease-resistant foliage—moderately hardy. "Not really exhibition—occasional well-formed bloom in spring and fall," writes Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 4'). Medium size, cupped bloom, but little fragrance. Light green, healthy foliage on a tall bush.

GOLDEN CHOICE, H.T. (Bardill int. LeGrice '67). Lemon yellow, tinged carmine at edge. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: "This rose is fragrant but doesn't repeat often. I will not continue it as I prefer 'My Choice', of which it is a sport, but color not deep enough." Medium tall grower; foliage mildews. Not hardy.

GOLDEN PRINCE (Kabuki), H.T. (Meilland '68). Golden yellow. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: "A few fairly good blooms but not recommended in first year." Sparse bloomer and tends to fade quickly. Fair foliage on a small, compact bush.

GRANDPA DICKSON (Irish Gold), H.T. (Dickson '66). Lemon-yellow. Mrs. Armstrong (2 pls., 3 yrs., H. 2½') is still waiting for this rose bush to take off but it hasn't as yet—has added another bush this year. Exhibition quality bloom but sparse. Upright plant with light green foliage—some Blackspot. Marginal hardiness. "Not as vigorous as I would like," says Mr. Barker (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 30"). Sometimes blooms have a tinge of pink on petal edges—kept its form longer in cooler fall weather. Hardy—new growth from bottom. Mr. Bauer (2 pls., 2-3 yrs., H. 1½-2') says he is disappointed—it needs more vigor. Well-formed 4" blooms with some fragrance. Healthy foliage on an upright growing bush. Hardy. "If this variety will expand in size as time goes on, it will be a winner from every point of view," writes Mr. Billington (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 2' 6"). Beautiful exhibition quality blooms but sparse—one of the best yellows. Small but fairly sturdy, upright plant, but not bushy. Average quality foliage but not prolific. "One of the best yellows," enthuses Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 5 yrs.). Exhibition quality bloom. Disease-free foliage on a medium height bush of good habit. Reasonably hardy. Mr. Bissland (3 pls., 1 yr., H. 3') is also enthusiastic. "Consider this one a real dandy. Blooms of good color and form throughout growing season; color not affected by heat. Certainly one of the better yellows." Good, upright growth and disease-free. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 1 yr.) agrees: "One of the best pale yellow roses." Exhibition quality bloom that repeats quickly. Clean, shiny foliage on tall, vigorous plant. "The plant is vigorous and healthy but the blooms are few and far between—not my type of rose. Some fragrance," comments Mr. DeKolver (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3'). The blooms are good and well formed. Dark and heavy, rather dull foliage on tall, upright plant. Blackspots quite easily. Not as hardy as most H.T.s. "This is a good yellow and I believe it is here to stay—good general garden rose," reports Mr. Meier (12 pls., 4 yrs., H. 3'). Lovely blooms often repeat; holds well—fragrant. Upright grower and bushy, with light green foliage. Needs protection against disease. Hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 5 yrs., H. 3') comments: "Very good form but liable to fade a bit." Large exhibition bloom—prolific for such a large bloom. Good foliage on tall, strong plant. Hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

GUNDY, Fl. (P. Schloen, int. Ellesmere Nurs. '66). Deep rose-pink. Mr. DeKolver (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 40") writes: "This is not a dream rose but it has its place in my garden—quite good repeater and a dandy autumn rose." Medium size blooms of good form tend to fade in hot weather. Not fragrant. Plenty of healthy, green foliage on upright, vigorous plant. Hardiness better than average.

HEAVEN SCENT, Fl. (Poulsen '68). Salmon. "Well named," says Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 3 yrs.). Blooms in clusters; fragrant. Good clean foliage on a medium height, vigorous bush. Hardy. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls., 2 yrs.) writes: "I am really sold on this rose and it is a valuable addition to any garden. Although the blooms are small they are a pretty rose pink with large clusters; fragrant." Medium size, vigorous, compact bush. Inclined to be troubled with mildew but otherwise healthy.

ICE WHITE, Fl. (McGredy '66). White. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 3 yrs.) prefers it to 'Iceberg' because of its better growth habits. A good white which holds well. Clean foliage on a medium tall bush of good growth. Hardy. "Hard to choose between this and 'Iceberg'," declares Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr.). Clean color, lots of bloom, excellent for the flower arranger. Medium bushy growth, with light green, glossy foliage. No sign of disease. "The best white floribunda I've grown," enthuses Dr. Lea (1 pl., 3 yrs.). A miniature 'Pascali'—small perfectly formed H.T.-like blooms in clusters. Repeats freely. Medium tall, erect bush with dark green glossy foliage. Hardy. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 4 yrs.) agrees: "Next to 'Iceberg', this is the best white floribunda. It doesn't grow as tall but always blooming. I think it is one of the best garden roses in its class." Grows in clusters—like 'Iceberg' only larger H.T.-type blooms. Clean, disease-free foliage on medium tall bush. Hardiness excellent. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 4 yrs., H. 30") reports: "A good variety—overshadowed by 'Iceberg'." Prolific bloomer. Fair foliage on a bushy plant. Fairly hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

ILLUMINATION, Fl. (Dickson '70). Butter yellow buds flushed red, opening to pure butter yellow. "A promising yellow floribunda—bloom shows some buff or pink when aging," writes Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.). Semi-double blooms in trusses. Bushy plant.

IRISH MIST, Fl. (McGredy '67). Orange-salmon. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 30") comments: "A good garden rose for decorative purposes—I like the color and shape." Holds well—does not fade. Good in fall. Attractive green foliage on upright plant. Hardy. "Finest blooms, luminous and interesting; thereafter they faded out in dry, hot summer weather. Slightly fragrant, medium size blooms, mostly single on first year plant. Medium green foliage on upright, spreading bush. "A special floribunda of striking colors," declares Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 3 yrs., H. 30"). Color similar to 'Tropicana' holds well—moderate size blooms. Medium size bush with dark green, disease-resistant foliage. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3') is well satisfied with this bush which made a good show in the garden the first year. Hybrid-tea form, good substance, long lasting. Upright growth, nicely shaped bush with dark green, disease-free foliage. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 4 yrs., H. 2') comments: "Very good rose—rather slow to repeat blooms and it spreads, but good color in garden." Small blooms. Small green leaves on low growing bush. Its

only fault is that it is not hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2') agrees: "An excellent variety—one of the best." Many petals, some fragrance, blooms well. Dwarf, bushy plant with good foliage. Hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

JANET FRAZER, Fl. (McGredy '67). Shrimp pink and yellow. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.) writes: "Reached its peak in October when color was much deeper and blooms lasted much longer. Loose bloom—bright and showy. Medium height bush with dark green, healthy foliage. Hardy.

JANNA, Min. (Moore '71). Pink blend. "Exhibition when right—nicer in greenhouse than outside," comments Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.). Pink bloom with white reverse—nice form. Very strong growth.

JAN SPEK, Fl. (McGredy '66). Sulphur yellow, flushed pink. "Not a favorite," says Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 3 yrs.). Not attractive when fully open. Medium small bush with good habits and clean foliage. Hardy. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs., H. 2½') agrees: "There are other yellow floribundas I like better. Grows well but it fades badly." Small double blooms repeat often. Light green, disease-free foliage on good bushy plant. Hardy. "Will give this plant one more year," declares Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 2 yrs.). "Small blooms—have better floribundas in my garden." Shiny, disease-free foliage on small, compact bush. Slow starter. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

JAZZ FEST, Fl. (Armstrong '72). Rose-red. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 3') is enthusiastic: "This is a gay rose and most attractive—easy to grow. Though not as dark as one might wish, it does show up far better in the garden than the darker reds. Blooms in crops." Exquisite buds; open flower has prominent stamens in clean yellow. Upright bush. This seedling of 'Garnette' has absolutely mildew-free foliage, without spraying.

JOHN WATERER, H.T. (McGredy '69). Deep rose red (41 petals). Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: "Can produce blooms of exhibition standard—recommended for every garden." Lots of bloom, good repeater. Tall, vigorous plant with clean, dense foliage. Hardy. "One of the finest of the reds—will add more. Exhibition quality," writes Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 30"). A lovely shade of red—holds color well, and blooms throughout the season. Healthy, disease-free foliage on bushy plant—nicely shaped, vigorous and upright growing. Healthy disease-free foliage. Hardy. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) remarks: "Bud not of the best exhibition quality this year but strong growth." Good sized bloom with many petals but a bit rough. Bushy plant—tall and strong. "One of the best new reds. Flowers hold their color well; delightful form and fragrance; good repeater," declares Mr. Mayer (3 pls., 1 yr., H. 3'). Plenty of excellent, dark red blooms of outstanding quality; fragrant. Upright, spreading bush with glossy, healthy, disease-free foliage. Hardiness unknown. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.) disagrees: "Not impressed—another red—will keep another year." Poor growth.

JUDY FISHER, Min. (Moore '60). Medium pink. "One of the best miniatures seen today; pretty with plenty of bloom," writes Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 12"). Beautiful rose pink, double, long lasting blooms. Medium green, disease-free foliage—profuse growth. Hardy.

KATHLEEN JOYCE, Fl. (McGredy '70). Blush pink. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: "Not too much bloom first year—nice flower." H.T.-type bud. Bushy plant.

KATHY, Min. (Moore '70). Light red. "Very nice miniature," says Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.). Well formed bud—good bloomer. Strong growing plant.

KERRY GOLD, Fl. (Dickson '67). Deep canary yellow. "On a par with several other good yellow floribundas but not outstanding," writes Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.). Small bloom opens quickly. Low growing, bushy plant with healthy, dark green foliage. Hardy.

KING ARTHUR, Fl. (Harkness '67). Deep salmon pink. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pls., 1 yr., H. 30") report: "Though it's shy in blooming first year, we like its color and neat, carefree growing habit." Small high-centered bloom that holds color well. Good compact growth with good balance. Medium green foliage.

LADYBIRD JOHNSON, H.T. (E. C. Curtis '71). Tropicana orange. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: "Did not bloom enough, but attractive." Well-shaped medium-size buds and blooms. Fairly vigorous, bushy plant.

LADY SEATON, H.T. (McGredy '66). Deep rose pink. "Satisfactory but lacks vigor," writes Mr. Barker (1 pl., 4 yrs., H. 3' 6"). More bloom this past season, with better form, but on the small side. Straggly growth. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3' 6") comments: "A good variety for the garden—bloom not large but attractive. Some fragrance." Quite free flowering but not long lasting. Quite good, healthy foliage on tall growing plant—not bushy, in fact a bit straggly. Slight mildew. Hardy. "I think this rose has a very special charm and is a valuable addition to the garden," declares Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 4 yrs.). Not as free flowering as he would like but charming blooms. Medium green foliage on tall bush. Fairly hardy. Mr. DeKolver (2 pls., 3 yrs., H. 2') writes: "I don't think these roses like this area (Thunder Bay, Ont.). The blooms are few and small but of good form. They won't grow, and they won't die!" Blooms are of good substance but too few of them. Much like 'Shannon' but smaller. Medium to small disease-free foliage on small bushy plants. "This is a good garden rose and I have seen many beautiful blooms on the bushes," enthuses Mr. Meier (6 pls., 4 yrs.). Blooms are similar to 'Mischief'. Tall, vigorous grower with good foliage but needs some protection. Hardy. Mr. Parker (2 pls., 4 yrs., H. 3') agrees: "One of the best garden roses—has color, excellent form, fragrance, and is a prolific bloomer." Blooms are medium size. Sturdy bush with many stems and good foliage. Hardy. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 5 yrs., H. 3') comments: "Though not large, I admire the form and color—perhaps not a top notch exhibition pink but attractive." Fine form, not large; pleasing color and a good number of blooms. Good, medium green, disease-resistant foliage on well-developed plant. Wintered well. "An average variety—there are better ones," says Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 5 yrs., H. 3½"). Medium size bloom, a little loose but well formed, fragrant, intermittent bloomer. Plants responds to good diet. Ample, large, medium green foliage—tendency to fade. Hardy in Vancouver. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

LADY X, H.T. (Meilland '67). Lavender. "A novelty that will pass out of favor in a few years," predicts Mr. Cadsby (2 pls., 4 yrs.). Bloom tends to be on small side but some are exhibition quality. Tall plant. Hardiness is good for this color. "Would like to try it for another year before any further comments," states Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr.). Exhibition quality bloom, beautiful bud, interesting color, superior shape to 'Blue Moon' but not as perfumed. Tall, slender canes with fairly clean foliage—some mildew.

LANDORA, H.T. (Tantau '70). Yellow. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) writes: "A promising yellow—medium size blooms, some of exhibition quality." Medium yellow color; bud well formed with many small petals. Tall, strong growing plant.

LAVENDULA, Fl. (Kordes '65). Lavender. "This rose is at its best in the summer—repeats, but no fragrance. It is a good rose!" declares Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs.). Large blooms in clusters do not fade. Good disease-free foliage on medium tall bush with strong stems—inclined to spread. Hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

LEMON SPICE, H.T. (Armstrong & Swim '67). Yellow. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 3') notes: "Heavy bloomer—fast repeating." Pale to light yellow bloom, later in season; fragrant high-centered exhibition-type 5" blooms. Excellent, disease-free foliage on a vigorous bush. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 6 yrs., H. 6') comments: "This does not improve with age but has deteriorated some. Interesting scent." Large, full bloom; poor in summer—best in fall. Sparse foliage on a leggy plant with no new basal canes. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

LITTLE FIREBALL, Min. (Moore '68). Bright coral-red. "Bright coral-red beauty—one of the best," enthuses Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 6"). Tiny bloom shows well on show bench. Tiny, disease-free foliage on a really miniature bush. Hardy.

LITTLE SUNSET, Min. (Kordes '67). Salmon with yellow. "This rose shows well," writes Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 2 yrs.). Always in bloom. Compact bush with good foliage. Hardy.

LOLA MONTEZ, H.T. (S. Dot '68). Light to medium red. "Not quite exhibition, but nice," comments Mr. Magee (1 pl., 2 yrs.). Long bud but not too many petals. Good foliage on a tall, vigorous bush. Hardy.

LOVITA, H.T. (Meilland '66). Deep red. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 4 yrs.) reports: "It is a good red but it lacks fragrance and does not repeat enough." Wavy, deep red blooms—rather small. Foliage needs protection. Tall grower on strong stems. Not hardy. "If this variety had fragrance, it would be among the best," enthuses Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs.). Deep red, beautiful color and good form. Fair foliage on tall plant but not many canes. Fairly hardy.

MARTIN FROBISHER, H. Rugosa (Svejda int. Canada Dept. of Agr. '68). Blush pink. Mr. Jubien bases his comments on a planting of 12 (H. 4') bushes in Connaught Park, Town of Mount Royal. "All in all, it's much better than 'Pink Grootendorst'—a good start on hardy roses for Canada." Bloom about 1½" to 2" diameter, rather flat, dainty in bud

with considerable form. Foliage clean—no protection needed in Montreal. Rather bushy growth. Mr. Mayer (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 3') likes it more this year than last. "While the blooms are anything but spectacular, they are borne in profusion and are highly fragrant." Comes into bloom early, at least 10 days ahead of regular garden roses. Good rose for specimen planting—might even be suitable for a low growing hedge.

MOLLY McGREDY, Fl. (McGredy '68). Cherry red with silver reverse. Mr. DeKolver (2 pls., 1 & 3 yrs., H. 2' 6") says: "This is a tremendous rose, showy, no disease. Always lots of bloom in large clusters but no fragrance." Growth is upright with some spreading; bushy. Bright green foliage, no disease. Quite hardy in this area. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 2' 6") is not so enthusiastic; too few canes for a 2 yr. plant. "While the bloom is attractive, and the color combination eyecatching, this rose is slow to repeat." Dark green, healthy foliage. "Quite an attractive bi-color," comments Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3'). Moderate bloomer, H.T.-type, holds color well. Healthy, vigorous, upright growing bush. Hardy. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 1 yr.) says: "I like this rose—has been good this year. Slight fragrance; blooms are lovely, very attractive." Strong upright bush with good foliage—no disease. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 2') will only keep this one more year. Bloom is scarce. Good foliage but poor growth. Hardy. "I really like this rose; it is a real asset to the floribunda bed," writes Mr. Naismith (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3'). Bloom is large and well shaped, and they recur quite frequently. Upright growing bush with healthy dark green, glossy foliage. No disease—hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 2' 6") agrees: "A good variety; at times a lot of blooms on trusses but slow to repeat." Bloom has good form, striking color. Bushy growth and good foliage. Hardy. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2') reports: "I like the flower but am disappointed in the size of the plant and number of flowers—I will keep another year." Bloom attractive—pure vivid color, not many flowers and not in spray like other floribundas. "This rose is much better this year—put on a really good show—a good rose," declares Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3' 9"). Bloom small, H.T.-type, beautiful. Fine healthy foliage on bushy plant.

MOONRAKER, Fl. (Harkness '67). Cream with pale yellow centre. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (22 pls., 1 yr., 2') report: "Good bedding rose, continuously in bloom—hard to beat for areas requiring low growth." Bloom small, flat but cute, good in mass. Compact, vigorous bush with medium green foliage.

MR. CHIPS, H.T. (Dickson '70). Yellow blend, soft deep gold with red vein. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) will defer judgement until next year. Attractive bloom but rather sparse. Not strong growth in first year. Medium green foliage with red veins. Mr. Bissland (3 pls., 1 yr., 2' 8") reports: "First winter was hard on this one. All pruned back severely, however blooms were of good size." Color most interesting but doesn't show its best until the cooler fall weather. Hope for better showing next year. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: "Attractive first year. Bloom medium size, pink or red on yellow background." Medium height, moderate growth. "Bloom lovely—exhibition type holds form well," writes Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.). Tends to grow in clusters. First year indications are that this is a superior rose. Growth medium tall, erect. Medium

green, glossy foliage. Hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (15 pls., 1 yr., H. 30") report: "Though it's a little shy in blooming we like its unusual color—best in cool weather." Bloom has good form, attractive color, fragrant—will fade in hot sun. Full compact growth and medium green foliage with reddish tint. Hardiness unknown.

NATIONAL TRUST, H.T. (McGredy '70). Red. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2' 6") comments: "Just another bedding rose. Seems better in the fall." Bloom medium size, dark red. Dark green disease-resistant foliage. Mr. Cadsby (2 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: "Much better in second year—deserves a place in every rose garden." Prolific bloomer—requires budding for exhibition. Tall vigorous growth and dense foliage. Hardy.

NEWS, Fl. (LeGrice '69). Rose-purple (18 petals). "Blooms easily shattered. Could be shaded for best color—distinctive," states Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.). Blooms in heads, nearly single. Strong bushy growth. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 1' 8") comments: "Relatively low growing—saw a bed of it at St. Albans. It makes a good bed, but not my color." Bloom semi-double—rather a harsh colour. Healthy foliage.

NOBLESSE, H.T. (Lens '69). Orange scarlet. Mr. Bissland (3 pls., 1 yr., 1' 8") reports: "Rather sprawly growth." Blooms had a good color but not enough of them—appears hardy. Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 2 yrs., H. 15-18") states: "This makes a good low growing H.T. for the front of my border." Bloom lasts a long time. Clean foliage—hardy.

NORITA, H.T. (Vilmorin '66). Deep red. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 2 yrs.) enthuses: "One of the darkest of all roses and is quite good in every way, except a little shy of bloom." Bloom well formed; exhibition type. Strong growing bush. Hardy.

OLD TIMER, H.T. (Kordes '70). Orange gold. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: "Gorgeous bloom but opens rapidly—needs to bloom more." Large bud and open bloom. Tall, strong growing plant. Poor repeater. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2' 6") agrees: "Have heard good reports; hope my plant recovers for next season—bloom should be long lasting." Too few blooms as plant was lost in the mail for three weeks. Good color, nice bud. Growth upright with healthy foliage, of heavy texture.

PARK ROYAL, Fl. (Eddie '67). Orange blend, silver reverse. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl., 4 yrs., H. 1' 3" to 2') states: "More growth each year—upright and healthy. For hardiness and performance would class with veteran 'Frensham'. Had planned to add more for massing but unable to obtain plants last spring." Long lasting blooms which do not shed easily. Slight fragrance, striking color, always in bloom. Light green foliage—disease resistant. Has survived four Manitoba winters. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

PATRICIA HYDE, Fl. (Harkness '68). Peach/light pink. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (19 pls., 1 yr., H. 2' 4") report: "A good rose for color and resistance to disease and rain. Shy bloomer first year. Truly a lady's rose; superb arranging material." Bloom small but of good form; bright long lasting color, fragrant. Spreading but not unattractive growth and medium green, glossy foliage.

PEER GYNT, H.T. (Kordes '68). Creamy yellow, edged pink. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) states: "A good bedding addition in the yellow class." Bloom has attractive color and shape. Holds color well. Healthy foliage on medium height, upright bush. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2') comments: "This rose rated well all round." Good sized bloom, with a fascinating color change; medium yellow bud opens to cream and edges of petals change to a delicate rose. Bright shiny green foliage with no disease. Good growth for first year plant. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 3') agrees: "While bloom is rather small for exhibition rose, the steady blooming throughout the season makes this rose well worth while." Bloom holds color well. Strong, upright-growing bush with dark green, glossy, disease-free foliage. Quite hardy. "A good yellow to add to the few yellows we have—I like its color very much," writes Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 1 yr.). Medium, upright growing plant. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 2 yrs.) states: "A nice yellow, but I still hope for a better yellow." A nice bud but opens and flies away—rather loose in form, flat top. Too few blooms. Growth more vigorous this year; only one really tall cane. Light green, abundant foliage. Wintered well. "A quick repeater—free blooming, quite showy," declares Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3' 6"). Holds color well, slight fragrance. A garden rather than an exhibition type rose. Glossy, medium size, healthy foliage on upright, vigorous growing plant.

PERCY THROWER, H.T. (Lens '64, int. Edmunds '70). Rich rose pink. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 2 yrs.) thinks this is a lovely rose—never blemished, nor of poor quality. Very good form and always perfect. Holds well in our hot summer. Average foliage on a spreading bush.

PETER FRANKENFELD, H.T. (Kordes '66). Deep rose pink. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 2' 6") enthuses: "Still one of my favorites." Elegant, small bloom of good substance. Upright growing bush with clean disease-resistant foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 2' 6") agrees: "Small blooms—I've seen some good specimens in other gardens; perhaps it does not like *canina*." Good garden rose, particularly in the fall. Good disease-resistant foliage; growth improved through the year. Hardy. Mr. Bauer (2 pls., 2-3 yrs., H. 3' 6") states: "Fast repeater—I recommend it." Medium sized, perfectly formed blooms, fragrant and long lasting. Upright, vigorous plant with excellent trouble-free foliage. Hardy. Mr. Bissland (3 pls., 1 yr., H. 2' 10") says: "Looks like a real good pink with blooms on first year growth of exhibition quality. Growth upright, average height, appears disease-free." "This is a better than average rose, lasting well on a healthy bush," comments Mr. DeKelter (2 pls., 4 yrs., H. 3'). Good, exhibition blooms of average size. Upright vigorous bush with dense, disease-free foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3') agrees: "One of the real steady performers in the garden—this is one bush you can count on for blooms for exhibition, flower arranging, or a show in the garden." Dark green healthy foliage. Hardy. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: "Bloom has excellent form, holds shape well and repeats well." Color is not too attractive. Medium tall, erect bush with healthy foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3') agrees with Dr. Lea on the color. "The color in Los Angeles is a raw ugly pink. Blooms in crops, so out of bloom most of the time; however, the raw pink clashes with any and every other rose. Discarding." Bushy grower with good foliage. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

PETITE FOLIE, Min. (Meilland '68). Vermilion/reverse carmine. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 2 yrs.) feels this is a nice miniature. Bloom has many petals, bud quite nicely formed, free blooming. Strong growing miniature. Hardy.

PHARAOH, H.T. (Meilland '67). Red/darker reverse. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports excellent results in the first year. Large handsome bud opens to a splendid bloom which lasts well. Tall sturdy bush with dark attractive foliage. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 2 yrs., H. 1' 6") was not so lucky. "The plant is having to fight to survive. Extremely weak—will discard and obtain another because the color of the bloom is so beautiful." Some Blackspot. "Good for bright spot of color in the landscape. I hope form improves—it has none to date," comments Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 5'). Bloom large and bright, holds well. Foliage not attractive. Bush has too few canes—some mildew. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., 4' 6") writes: "Excellent bedding rose—every park should have a bed of it." Bloom has bright color, but loose form. Bushy plant with healthy foliage.

PRINCESS CHICHIBU, Fl. (Harkness '71). Rose red/creamy pink. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls., 1 yr., H. 2' 2") report: "Not too impressive unless grown in mass. Holds fairly well—could improve with second year growing." Bloom is small, nice form in bud but flat when open. Fair repeater. Fair growth for first year, not too many heavy canes, compact. Rich dark green, healthy, disease-resistant foliage.

PRINCESS MICHIKO, Fl. (Dickson '66). Orange with gold base. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3') reports: "This is a strong growing floribunda. The color is beautiful but tends to burn in the hot sun. Produces some individual blooms which are nice for flower arranging." No disease. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: "This is a lovely rose—makes a bright spot in the garden. Color is unlike any I've seen before—deep but bright orange-cerise with a faint yellow tinge at base." Small bloom, not a lot of substance. Medium height, erect bush with dark green healthy foliage. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

RED DEVIL, H.T. (Dickson '67). Scarlet with lighter reverse. Mrs. Armstrong (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 2') planted late so late to bloom. Will have to wait another year to see if it can perform with 'Karl Herbst'. Bloom is full, nicely shaped. Fragrant. Upright grower with dark green foliage which resists blackspot. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., 1' 6") had the same problems. "First year and slow to start. Hope for a better next year." Bloom sparse. Dark green, healthy foliage. "Pestered with blind growth for second straight year, resulting in few blooms—may try plant from another source considering glowing reports", comments Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 2'). Blooms fragrant, exhibition type. Upright growth with dark green, disease-resistant foliage. Hardy. Mr. Billington (2 pls., 1 yr., H. 3') considers this to be a good all-round variety. "It will win many awards for its outstanding appearance. Beautiful, well-formed blooms, exhibition quality." Sturdy bush with long thick upright stems and dark green, healthy foliage. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 1 yr.) did not have enough blooms to form an opinion. Exhibition type, affected by weather—seemed better in the fall. Medium growth and healthy long lasting foliage. "This rose wins prizes consistently for me and it keeps well in

water in the house—still way up on the list,” writes Mr. Jubien (8 pls., 4 yrs., H. 3’). Bloom scarlet with lighter reverse. Strong grower, clean foliage. Hardy. Dr. Lea (2 pls., 1 yr.) agrees: “This promises to be a valuable new rose—in a class with the really great roses. Became a tremendous bush by autumn.” Bloom exhibition type of the very best. Tends to fall and lose form in late stages. Very strong, tall, vigorous bush with dark green, healthy foliage. Hardy. Mr. Magee (7 pls., 3-4 yrs.) reports: “Good this year with many fine blooms of exhibition quality.” Strong growth, medium height, lovely glossy foliage. Hardy. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs.) feels this rose does not do well unless it is dry weather—will ball up with any rain and fades badly. “I am not taken with it because of this.” Large blooms take a while to open. Tall growing bush with strong stems—bushy. Foliage needs a lot of protection. Hardy. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3’) states: “Bloom is globular, loose, attractive.” Good foliage. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls., 1-2 yrs.) strongly recommends this one. “A lovely two-tone red, exhibition quality.” Strong, upright growing bush with dark green, disease-free foliage. Mr. Parker (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 2’ 6”) comments: “At times good, but reverse of petals get ugly in bad weather. For such a full rose, it stands up well.” Bloom large, many petals, fragrant, good form. Straight stems, good foliage. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2’) likes the flower, but hopes the plant will develop more. Bloom has splendid color and form, lots of substance. A glowing scarlet red. Too few flowers first year. Small plant—on *Rosa canina*. Good disease-free foliage. “My plants are planted in conditions which suit this rose. Morning sun, partial shade in afternoons,” comments Mr. Selwood (4 pls., 2-4 yrs., H. 3’). Bloom fragrant, long lasting, excellent exhibition quality. Well-shaped upright-growing bush. No real fault—“happy in my garden”. Dark green, healthy foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls., 1 yr., H. 3’) state: “We had some beautiful blooms in summer heat—impressive. However, not recommended for B.C. damp climate.” Large, high centered bloom—balls in rain due to large petal count. Strong upright plant with dark green, glossy foliage. Mr. Westbrook (8 pls., 3-4 yrs., H. 3’) raves: “An excellent rose—lasts exceptionally well as a cut flower. Cannot open too well in prolonged wet weather but the same applies to lots of others.” Perfectly formed exhibition-type blooms of excellent substance. Upright growth, strong canes, clean disease-resistant foliage. Good in this cold winter area. Mr. Yeomans (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 5’) comments: “A good exhibition rose that is a poor garden variety in B.C.” Needs protection from sun and wet. Vigorous bush with healthy foliage.

RED GOLD, Fl. (Dickson '67). Golden yellow edged cherry red. AARS '71. “A real good floribunda with showy colors on good sized blooms,” writes Mr. Bissland (3 pls., 1 yr., H. 3’ 7”). Repeats well. Healthy, compact bushy growth. A good addition to every garden. Mrs. Flood (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 3’) agrees: “This rose deserves every award it has won.” Perfect H.T.-type blooms, gorgeous color combination. Clean, bright, healthy foliage on a well-balanced bush. No problems. Mr. Jenkins (2 pls., 1-2 yrs., H. 2’) declares: “Color is outstanding—quite attractive. It would make an attractive hedge.” H.T.-type bloom, good substance, long lasting. Medium growth, fairly upright strong stems with medium green foliage; disease-resistant and hardy. Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 4 yrs.) was pleased to note that this rose was given the AARS 1971 award—believes

it really deserves this rating. Bloom lasts a long time even in hot weather. Bushy growth with strong canes and clean foliage. Hardy. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.) thinks this will make a satisfactory bedding rose. Bloom is bright and attractive ranging from deep yellow to reddish edgings. Tends to open quickly. Low growing bushy plant with medium green foliage. Hardy. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr., 2' 6") will keep this one. Finds it attractive but it does not last long in the hot sun. Good foliage. "This is a good floribunda. I think it is the best of the three AARS '71 selections—a beautiful bright spot in the garden," writes Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2'). Attractive bright clusters—not many in fall. Average growth with good foliage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 3' 6") states: "A splendid bedder—should be planted fairly close. Nicely shaped blooms, quick to repeat." Blooms come in small trusses; colorful. Stands rain well. Moderately vigorous growth and abundant dark green, healthy foliage. Hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 1 yr., H. 3') report: "We like this rose—gave a tremendous show all year though slow to start. Had numerous comments on its beauty—recommended." Large trusses of rich colored blooms—some with ruffled edges. Beautiful growing habits, straight stems, numerous breaks. Reddish dark green foliage. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 4') disagrees: "More foliage than bloom, but a good rose." Blooms singly and in small trusses. Stands up to rain. Upright bush with healthy, dark foliage.

RED LION, H.T. (McGredy '66). Medium red. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 3 yrs.) comments: "Bloom exhibition quality but sparse—color holds well." Large blooms. Tall vigorous growth; dark disease-resistant foliage. Hardy. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 2 yrs.) is not yet convinced how good a garden rose this one is. Large exhibition type blooms but not enough of them. Tall bush with large dark green foliage. Hardy. "One of the better reds," states Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 3 yrs., H. 3'). Exhibition quality blooms which hold their color well. Moderate bloomer. Dark green disease-resistant foliage on tall, upright vigorous bush with excellent growing habits. Hardy. "Too few blooms—but the few are so good that it will remain," says Dr. Lea (1 pl., 3 yrs.). Exhibition type, perfectly formed, but few in number. Medium vigorous growth, healthy foliage. Hardy. Mr. Magee (8 pls., 3-4 yrs.) writes: "One of the best of all H.T. roses." Long beautiful buds of show quality. Tall, strong bush with foliage reddish when young. Some mildew. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 4') comments: "Blooms exhibition type, long lasting, not so many this year." Straggly growth, could use more foliage. Mildews. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

RED PLANET, H.T. (Dickson '70). Crimson red (49 petals). Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2') comments: "This plant was received rather late so did not bloom until late August. The blooms in the fall, while sparse, were of good quality." Blooms full exhibition quality, fragrant. Growth upright with medium dark green foliage. "I really like this one," says Mr. Bissland (6 pls., 1 yr., H. 3' 9"). Blooms have good form, red color does not blue—quick to repeat. Was not exhibition size this year but hope for better next year. Strong upright growth. Disease free and hardy. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2' 6") remarks: "This one shows promise—bloom on the small size but a true red color." Good branching plant with lots of dark green foliage, healthy in every way. Mr. Magee (3

pls., 1 yr.) writes: "Bloom good size and nicely formed. A few exhibition blooms, but most lacked petals." Exhibition qualities yet to be proved. Tall, strong growing bush with attractive foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 1 yr., H. 2' 6") report: "A good red exhibition rose—recommended. Best red since 'Chrysler Imperial'." Large high-centered bloom, fragrant, repeats well. Good healthy upright growth with dark green foliage. Resistant to weather and disease. "Just a good garden rose—a little dull!" declares Mr. Yeomans (3 pls., 1 yr., H. 4'). Medium sized blooms, rather a dull red; fragrant, floriferous. Healthy foliage on vigorous bush.

RED QUEEN, H.T. (Kordes '68). Medium red. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2') says: "It will get one more chance to prove its worth." Bud lacks depth, opens flat. Many petals. Medium green foliage is thorny. Mr. Magee (6 pls., 3 yrs.) declares: "One of the best." Exhibition quality bloom, neck often weak. Tall strong growth, fine disease-resistant foliage. Hardy. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 4' 6") feels this one is promising. Bloom medium to large, well formed. Healthy foliage on a vigorous bush.

REG WILLIS, H.T. (McGredy '66). Strong rose pink, yellow at base. Mr. DeKolver (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 2' 6") states: "This is not a good rose for this area—too tender, but blooms well in the cool weather." Not exhibition bloom, fades soon after it opens. Upright growth, dark healthy foliage. Not hardy in Thunder Bay, Ont. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

ROYAL CANADIAN, H.T. (Morey '68). Medium red. Mr. Barker (2 pls., 3 yrs., H. 2' 6") reports: "Keeps its form well all season—good for showing, home decoration or just growing in the garden." Bushy growth, dull green foliage. Hardy. "I like this variety for its forward blooms which hold well. Rich red color, no trouble with Blackspot or mildew," declares Mr. Billington (2 pls., 3 yrs., H. 2' 6"). Exhibition quality bloom with fragrance. Moderate growth, good disease-resistant foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Foot (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3') comments: "A lovely exhibition rose—large well-formed blooms. Definitely one of the best reds—fragrant." Vigorous growing bush with healthy glossy foliage. Wintered well. Mr. Goulding (4 pls., 3 yrs., H. 3') enthuses: "A real show rose! Exhibition blooms of excellent form and color." Does not fade. Upright growing bush with dull green disease-resistant foliage. Hardy. Mr. Jenkins (2 pls., 3 yrs., 2' 6") agrees: "One of the better reds—have purchased additional bushes this fall." Long lasting high-centered blooms, exhibition quality. Upright growth, dark green foliage, some mildew. Hardy. "A good red rose that improves each year," says Mr. Jubien (4 pls., 4 yrs., 2' 6"). Medium red tapered bud. Bushy plant with clean foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 6 yrs., H. 6') says: "Best quality; open bloom holds a long time—bloom large and full, not exhibition." Upright growth, not too well branched, average foliage. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 2' 8") thinks this a good bush but not outstanding. Bloom has good shape but rather small. Repeats well. Upright growth with good foliage. "My face is red! Last year I said it was not exhibition rose—this year I won best of red in the C.R.S. June Show," writes Mr. Patterson (2 pls., 3 yrs.). Bloom a deep red, good form, fair number of blooms. Stems better this year. Plants

developed well this summer, good thick foliage. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

SAN DIEGO, H.T. (Armstrong '68). Light yellow. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: "Not a strong grower or free bloomer, but quite choice." Bloom large, exhibition quality. Bush of medium growth and height.

SANTA FE, Fl. (McGredy '67). Salmon pink. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 3' 6") reports: "Cannot compete with 'Tropicana' or 'Command Performance' in performance." Fragrant blooms of excellent form and substance, but blooms intermittently. Strong, tall growing, vigorous bush, not many canes. Hardy. Mr. Mayer (2 pls., 4 yrs.) says: "A good rose—not quite as floriferous as I would wish but the quality, color and fragrance of blooms are excellent." Upright, spreading bush. Clean, disease-resistant foliage.

SATCHMO, Fl. (McGredy '70). Very brilliant red. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2') reports many good blooms of good form. Good foliage.

SCARLET KNIGHT (Samourai), Gr. (Meilland '68). Orange scarlet. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 2 yrs.) says: "There are older reds I prefer, like 'Carousel'." Free blooming, cupped form with fair substance. Little fragrance. Vigorous upright bush with glossy, dark green foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 4 yrs., H. 3') comments: "This is lovely near the cool coastal areas; a little warm sun burns the petals for me." Good for a black-red bud; opens too quickly. Slow growth, but good foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 2 yrs., H. 3' 4") report: "Colorful—gives armfuls of blooms without taking away its beauty." Not exhibition quality; takes rain well, good bedder. Blooms open flat, good size, repeats well, fragrant.

SCHREVER, Fl. (McGredy '71). Orange red. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "An outstanding new floribunda that will delight you." H.T.-type blooms, outstanding color, good repeater. Medium height bush with clean foliage. Hardy.

SHIRALEE, H.T. (Dickson '65). Saffron yellow flushed with marigold. Mr. Bissland (3 pls., 1 yr., H. 3') writes: "Average sized bush which appears hardy. Blooms are not overly large, but colors are delicate and interesting." Has good perfume. Likes the cool weather. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3') comments: "This rose will be missed by many because of its size." Beautiful rose, interesting color, has all the exhibition qualities but size. Quick to repeat. Medium glossy green foliage. Hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

SHOWTIME, H.T. (Lindquist '70). Bright medium pink. Mr. Magee (4 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: "A good new variety—exhibition quality bloom, similar to 'First Prize'." Bushy plant with glossy, medium green foliage. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 3') says: "Perfect form and colorful; stems a little slender (potash might help), needs a sunny location." Attractive, glossy foliage.

SILENT NIGHT, H.T. (McGredy '69). Yellow blend. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 2' 4") writes: "Interesting in the garden but does not contribute much. Bloom has delightful shape and color, but very sparse

growing." Upright growth, with clean, healthy foliage. Hardy. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 3') comments: "An attractive rose." Moderate bloomer, attractive color, similar to 'Confidence'. Strong, vigorous growth with glossy green foliage. Quite hardy. "Quite a free-blooming variety with good color," remarks Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 2 yrs.). "Still a nice rose in my book." Medium, vigorous plant, glossy disease-free foliage. Hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (10 pls., 1 yr., H. 2' 6") report: "One of the good new introductions, nice fragrance, resistant to disease." Takes rain well. Bloom has good form and color lasts well. Good strong growth with many basal breaks. Dark green foliage.

SILVER STAR, H.T. (Kordes '66). Lavender. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.) claims it is better than 'Blue Moon'. "It is fragrant; has good shape which holds well. Stands up to rain better than 'Blue Moon' too." Lavender blooms open well and last. Medium tall, strong bush with good foliage which needs protection from mildew. Hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 4 yrs., H. 3') reports: "My favorite in the lavender class." Bloom has good form, color and fragrance. Fairly prolific. Straight stems with good foliage. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

SIR LANCELOT, Fl. (Harkness '67). Pale gold. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 3 yrs., H. 4') writes: "Did not grow well this year—not much bloom. Disappointing."

SKAGGARAT, Fl. (Neils Poulsen '70). Scarlet red. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "A trouble-free rose—good repeater. Would make excellent tall hedge." Grows tall with large, clean foliage. Hardy.

SPOTLIGHT, H.T. (Dickson '69). Orange gold-cerise bicolor. Mr. Jubien (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 6') comments: "While I only have one plant, I liked the color. Should make a good bedding rose—have ordered some more for next year." Cerise buds opening to orange gold. Clean foliage on bushy plant.

STARBURST, Gr. (Meilland '69). Red and yellow blend. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2' 6") was disappointed in the number of blooms. Pleasing color which holds well. Small bush but vigorous and upright growing with dark green disease-resistant foliage. Moderately hardy.

STARINA, Min. (Meilland '65). Orient red with gold and carmine reverse. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., 12") says: "It's the only miniature that ever did well for me. Getting more—the bigger plant could be used for borders." Blooms are of perfect H.T. form, most attractive. Very bushy, spreading growth. Foliage glossy and plentiful—healthy. Mr. Yeomans (2 pls., 1-2 yrs.) agrees: "A good miniature. Small H.T.-type blooms and lots of them—beautiful." Bushy, vigorous growth with healthy foliage. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

STROLLER, Fl. (Dickson '68). Gold-cerise bicolor (24 petals). U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls., 1 yr., 2' 4") report: "We are impressed with its color and carefree growing habit. Resistant to rain and disease—good bedding rose." Flat blooms with ruffled loose petals. Bright long-lasting color. Sprawling but attractive growth and light green foliage. Hardiness unknown. Mr. Wilding (15 pls., 1 yr.) was pleased with first year per-

formance. "Should be excellent next year—will try systemic fungicide early in growing season." Bloom opens from a tight bud to H.T.-type bloom for two days. Many petals, then opens like a fan—lasts four days in hot weather. Medium size, bushy growth, with dark green foliage similar to 'Peace'. Susceptible to mildew unless sprayed.

SUMMER RAINBOW, H.T. (R. Jelly '66). Pink blend. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: "A pleasant surprise after ordering as a 'filler' for one of my beds." Very attractive bloom, well formed. Medium vigorous growth with medium green foliage. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

SUSAN, H.T. (Kordes '70). Yellow blend. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: "Didn't bloom too much but attractive." Medium sized blooms of bright yellow and salmon. Bushy growth.

SWANLAKE, E.B.C. (McGredy '68). White tinged pink or white/centre pink tint. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 1 yr.) says he cannot judge climber first year. Hardly any bloom. Pillar type. "This is one of the best of the new climbers—bush improves as it gets older," writes Mr. Meier (6 pls., 2 yrs.). Beautifully formed buds—like 'Memoriam'. Tall strong stems, good grower. Mrs. Naismith (3 pls., 2 yrs.) agrees: "I wouldn't hesitate to recommend this rose to anyone. Have our bushes between 'Galway Bay' and 'Sympathie' which make a lovely combination." Well-formed blooms—not plentiful. Very free growth, dark green foliage, some Blackspot. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 7') reports: "Exhibition type H.T. blooms. Have heard stories about mildew and Blackspot; I give it an extra squirt when spraying and have had no trouble." Bushy growth.

SYMPATHIE, Cl. (Kordes '67). Deep red. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.) says in his opinion, "this is the best of the red climbers as it has never been without blooms all summer and is still blooming in late fall." H.T.-type bloom, good to repeat. Tall stems, vigorous growth, with excellent foliage. Hardy.

TIKI, Fl. (McGredy '65). Light shell pink. Dr. Lea (2 pls., 2-3 yrs.) reports: "One of the best half dozen roses I have ever grown. Blooms freely, excellent even in late autumn." Perfect H.T. form in clusters, beautiful shade, opens slowly. Medium height, strong canes. Dark green, glossy foliage. Hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

TIMOTHY EATON, H.T. (McGredy '68). Salmon pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 3 yrs.) claims: "A good garden rose—repeats well." Medium growth—hardy. Dr. Lea (2 pls., 2 yrs.) writes: "Improves each year. I didn't plan keeping after first year." Blooms freely and repeats fairly well. Color is satisfactory but bloom tends to be shapeless and doesn't hold up. Medium size bush. Hardy.

TOUCH OF VENUS, H.T. (Armstrong '71). White, pale pink centre flush. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 2 yrs., H. 2' 6") reports: "Elegant fragrance and a beautiful flower but too few, and the weak plant cuts the length of time the bloom holds." Perfect form. Slow growth but hoping (one of the parents is a vigorous grower—'Sweet Afton'). Average foliage.

TOY CLOWN, Min. (Moore '66). White edged with red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 12") comments: "I see this in the rose shows so beautiful

from the inland warmer areas—I guess it doesn't like my coastal fogs! Bloom can be so unusual but mine are not good until late fall." Tall, lacy grower, average foliage. Mr. Yeomans (2 pls., 1-2 yrs.) agrees: "I would like more vigor and more blooms." Bloom is beautiful—small H.T.-type. Growth is not bushy enough but foliage is healthy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

VALENCIA, H.T. (Kordes '67). Orange blend. Mr. Jubien (4 pls., 4 yrs., H. 3') reports: "A good rose in this color class." Orange blend or apricot, not too much of it. Rather tall grower with clean foliage. Hardy. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 1 yr.) comments: "This rose didn't do much in this first year. The blooms we did have were attractive. Small bloom of the same color range as 'Vienna Charm'." Medium bush, not a vigorous grower; clean foliage. "A great disappointment. Last year it had 19 blooms, all other years only 10, and next to a 'Virgo' with 228 blooms for the year. Discarding," declares Mrs. Packard (3 pls., 4 yrs., H. 2' 6"). Large, long, golden orange bud that opens poorly. Poor grower with sparse foliage. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

VARIETY CLUB, Fl. (McGredy '65). Pink on cream and yellow. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 6 yrs.) reports: "Excellent bedder. Changing color blend in course of blooming makes it attractive." Tall and vigorous plant with healthy foliage. Hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

WHISKY MAC, H.T. (Tantau '67). Yellow and pink. "No wonder this became an outstanding rose in Europe—it is tops. Gorgeous in full bloom and holds as well as any other rose I know," declares Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.). Bloom outstanding from bud to full bloom. Medium growing habit in first year; clean foliage. Mr. Bissland (3 pls., 1 yr., H. 1' 9") writes: "Didn't receive the strongest specimens of these and the winter was hard on them. Bloom was of good form with most interesting color. A bed of these would be quite spectacular." Disease-free. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 2 yrs., H. 3') comments: "The color of this rose cannot be described. The bloom holds well but the color does fade in the sun." Fragrant and long lasting. Not sure about exhibition purposes. Bright clean foliage on medium tall plant. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 4 yrs., H. 3') says: "This is my second choice for a good garden rose because of color and fragrance. It is so outstanding." Will fade in the hot sun but soon repeats. Blooms open flat. Strong stems; foliage needs some protection from mildew. Hardy. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.) will try one more year. Fair blooms. Medium height plant with healthy foliage. Mr. Parker (4 pls., 4 yrs., H. 2' 6") comments: "This variety's outstanding quality is its fragrance." Medium to small bloom, rather thin, opens flat. Fairly bushy growth with good foliage. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2') states: "If plant develops well I think it is worth a place in the garden because of the unusual color." Rather small bloom with short stem. Loose form—not for exhibition. Short growth on *Rosa canina*. Foliage medium green and healthy. Mr. Wilding (3 pls., 1 yr.) reports first year bloom good, and foliage with no disease.

WHITE MASTERPIECE, H.T. (E.S. Boerner '69). Greeny white. Mr. Magee (6 pls., 2 yrs.) writes: "Fine exhibition white with many petals. Free blooming—good year." Strong bushy growth. Large foliage with some Blackspot.

WHITE SPRAY, Fl. (LeGrice '68). White. "Could be a rival to 'Iceberg'," declares Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.). Small H.T.-type bud, opening to semi-double bloom. Bushy growth.

WILLIE MAY, Min. (Moore '66). Red. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: "Good color and excellent producer. Excellent miniature." Bushy growth with healthy foliage.

WIZO, H.T. (Domaine Agricole de Cronenbourg '72). Orange red. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr., 3' 6") reports: "Shy blooming first year. Many petals and brilliant color. Exhibition type. Tall, strong growing bush.

YOUKI SAN, H.T. (Meilland '65). Bright white. "A delightful white garden rose—lovely form, seems to have an Oriental leaning. I am delighted with it," enthuses Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., H. 2'). High cupped-centre bloom. Slow growing bush with shining light green foliage. Upright plant. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

